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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 24-17 (75-63). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 25-17 (77-63). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 20-18 (68-61). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 23-15 (73-59). CHANNEL: Moderate to ... ON. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 33-18 (91-66). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 27 (80). Yesterday's temp. 30-18 (85-65).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 12 S.
Belgium ..... 35 B.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3.50 D.Kr.
Eire ..... 16 P.
Finland ..... 2.20 F.M.
France ..... 2.50 F.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M.
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Switzerland ..... 1.70 S.Fr.
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U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.25
Yugoslavia ..... 9 D.

No. 28,792 * * PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1975 Established 1887



United Press International.

ESCAPE CRAFT—The helicopter used by American civilian pilot to lift three persons from Czechoslovakia parked outside hospital in Traunstein, Germany, yesterday.

Guards Wound U.S. Pilot, Girl

Copter Lifts 3 East Germans From Inside Czechoslovakia

MUNICH, Aug. 18 (UPI).—A 33-year-old U.S. civilian flying a rented helicopter lifted two men and a 14-year-old girl out of Czechoslovakia yesterday despite gunfire that wounded him and the girl and damaged the helicopter, Bavarian officials said today.

The wounds forced the pilot, identified as Barry Meeker, to abandon a plan to return for at least two persons left at the pickup site. The escapees were East Germans.

Bavarian Interior Ministry officials identified one of the persons Mr Meeker left behind on a sandbar of the Vltava River as a stateless man living in West Germany who had accompanied him on the flight into Czechoslovakia and had jumped off the helicopter when it landed in order to help the escapees get aboard.

Czechoslovak soldiers opened fire on the helicopter while the escapees were boarding, according to Bavarian police officials who interviewed Mr. Meeker in a hospital in Traunstein. The police said two bullets struck Mr. Meeker, in his left elbow and left hip. The girl was hit in the leg.

Border Meeting

Dr. Franz Huber, chief of surgery in Traunstein City Hospital where the American went for aid, said Mr. Meeker worked for a rescue service, Suedhelikopter, which operates helicopters from Traunstein to bring in victims of highway crashes and mountain accidents.

(In an interview today in the hospital, Mr. Meeker said he undertook the helicopter pickup of an East German family at the request of the friend who accompanied him on the flight and who was left behind with an elderly woman when the shots forced him to lift off. He said he flew to the Traunstein hospital because he was familiar with it and he had barely enough fuel to reach it. It was only when the hospital reported his wounds that the matter came to the attention of authorities.)

Mr. Meeker did not take a helicopter belonging to his employer for his raid across the border but rented a Bellijet Ranger from another firm, Bavarian authorities said.

Mr. Meeker and his passenger took off from Munich's Riem Airport yesterday afternoon. They crossed into Czechoslovakia at a point just south of the mountainous area at which the West German, Austrian and Czechoslovakia borders meet.

Bavarian authorities who interviewed Mr. Meeker said that, on his first run, he failed to find his party. But he did spot them after making a circle and landed on a sandbar jutting into the river.

Mr. Meeker's companion jumped out to help the waiting persons into the helicopter. Two men waiting jumped into the aircraft just as soldiers opened fire. The girl was hit but managed to scramble into the helicopter as the pilot lifted off.

Mr. Meeker headed straight south toward the Austrian border. Once across it, he headed west toward Traunstein.

Apparently none of the various military units patrolling the western side of the German border heared or saw anything.



UPI.

Pilot Barry Meeker in Traunstein hospital.

Tells Presidential Aspirant Sanford

Kosygin Says Russia Regards Full Helsinki Pact as Binding

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (AP).—Terry Sanford, a U.S. presidential aspirant, said today that Premier Alexei Kosygin assured him the Russians feel "bound by the total agreement" reached at Helsinki this month, including the humanitarian issues.

Mr. Sanford, president of Duke University and former governor of North Carolina, talked with Mr. Kosygin at the Kremlin for 1 1/2 hours earlier in the day.

Mr. Sanford, who announced his candidacy in May for the Democratic presidential nomination, said he told Mr. Kosygin that some reports of a meeting last week between party leader Leonid Brezhnev and a U.S. congressional delegation left the impression that the Russians do not believe the humanitarian clauses in the all-European accord were "binding."

"Mr. Kosygin said that that just was not so and went to some length to stress that they intended to be bound by the total agreement," Mr. Sanford later told a news conference in his hotel room.

Congressman's Report

An 18-member congressional delegation, led by House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., met with Mr. Brezhnev at his Crimean vacation home Thursday evening. A member of the delegation reported that Mr. Brezhnev regarded some of the provisions in the Helsinki document as negotiable. But a U.S. official later said this was nothing more than a reference to provisions that specific cases, such as family reunification requests, will be considered as they come up—a clear part of the Helsinki agreement.

Mr. Sanford said that, when asked about U.S. soldiers missing in action in Vietnam, Mr. Kosygin replied that he thought the Vietnamese government would be "very responsive to a proper approach by our country" and might permit U.S. search teams into the country.

Mr. Kosygin said, however, that there "might be a quid pro quo," mentioning U.S. opposition to admitting North and South Vietnam into the United Nations, Mr. Sanford reported.

Mr. Sanford has long supported U.S.-Soviet détente and has called for the repeal of the U.S. legislation that requires Moscow to liberalize its emigration in exchange for U.S. trade concessions.

When asked how his Soviet hosts reacted to his candidacy, Mr. Sanford said, "I have made a point of avoiding the issue. I'm not running as a friend of the Soviet Union but as a friend of world peace."

The former governor, who will be 58 Wednesday, said he came here for a meeting of the International Association of Universities and decided to expand the trip to probe foreign policy questions relating to his candidacy.

S. Africa Sends Units to Namibia After Slaying

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa Aug. 18 (UPI).—The South African government today moved extra police and army units to Ovamboland in northern South-West Africa after the assassination yesterday of the territory's chief minister, Filemon Elifas.

Mr. Elifas, 43, was shot at Ondangua, near the border with Angola, by an unknown gunman. He died of his wounds before he reached a hospital.

The commissioner-general for South-West Africa (Namibia), Jannie de Wet, said "the situation here is completely under control after the assassination." South African Police Minister James Kruger said "quite a number" of extra policemen were sent to the area as a precautionary measure.

Unions Bar U.S. Grain Shipments To Russia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—U.S. maritime unions imposed a boycott today on newly purchased Soviet grain, saying they would refuse to load it on ships.

AFL-CIO president George Meany said longshoremen at Eastern, Gulf and Great Lakes ports have been ordered not to load newly purchased grain destined for Soviet ports.

At a news conference, Mr. Meany said the boycott would not affect grain purchased under a 1972 agreement, some of which is still awaiting shipment.

The Soviet grain buying is giving "the Russians an open door to our private grain market and doing it in a way that's going to cost American consumers billions of dollars," the labor leader said.

In Des Moines, Iowa, today, President Ford told a farm audience that he anticipates further grain purchases by the Soviet Union but only if it is "in our best national interest."

"We must be sure that we have enough grain to meet our needs and the needs of our traditional customers, who have consistently bought from us through the years," the President said.

Crop Losses

Expressing concern over recent Iowa crop losses due to dry weather, Mr. Ford said he nevertheless expects record grain crops. He said the Russians have purchased 9.8 million tons of grain in recent weeks and "we anticipate further purchases."

Mr Ford pointed out that while the United States awaits final crop reports, the government is asking U.S. exporters to delay further sales to the Russians, temporarily. So far, White House aides said, the Russians have bought 4.2 million tons of wheat and 5.6 million tons of other grains.

The six AFL-CIO maritime unions threatened last month to boycott the Soviet grain shipments unless they were given assurances by the Ford administration that the deal would not drive up domestic prices.

Earlier this month, union leaders met with Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, who subsequently asked U.S. grain traders to hold off on further sales for at least a month until the size of the U.S. harvest is determined.

But this apparently did not satisfy the maritime unions. Mr. Meany declined to spell out specifically what assurances they were seeking other than to suggest that the grain should have been sold by the farmers to the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Associated Press.

TEL AVIV PROTEST — Demonstrators outside U.S. Embassy to protest scheduled resumption of visits to Middle East countries by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

15 Hurt in Rampage

Farmers Attack Leftists in Azores

ANGRA DO HEROISMO, Azores, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Thousands of farmers went on a rampage in this Atlantic island today, destroying offices of leftist parties and attacking Communists in the street.

A group of demonstrators tried to lynch a Communist sympathizer near the burning Communist headquarters, but the intended victim escaped. Three other members of the pro-Communist Portuguese Democratic Movement were kicked and beaten by the crowd.

At least 15 persons were injured during the night's incidents on the island. After wrecking the MDP and the Communist headquarters here, the crowd ransacked the offices of the pro-Communist Movement of the Socialist Left and the leftist weekly O Trabalhador, smashing everything inside and throwing furniture into the street.

But in the nearby island of Pico, thousands of persons demonstrated in support of a leftist, Dr. Simas Santos, the island's only doctor, who is due to leave for military service.

Pickets are guarding the local hospital to make sure that Dr. Santos does not leave for the mainland. Demonstrators yesterday occupied the home of one of Dr. Santos's conservative opponents on the island but there were no reports of any violence.

The Portuguese air base on the island of Terceira, which adjoins the U.S. base at Lajes, was on the alert today, according to informed sources.

The troubles on Terceira—the second largest island in the Azores archipelago—began last night when thousands of farmers marched through the island demanding the immediate closure of the offices of the Communist party and its allies.

The farmers threw gasoline bombs at the MDP offices here in Angra do Heroismo and later attacked the Communist headquarters in the same street. Communists holding out in their offices opened fire on the crowd wounding six farmers, before fleeing the burning building.

Talk of Independence Spurs Lisbon's Grants

By Flora Lewis

PONTA DEL GADA, Azores (NYT).—These Portuguese islands, which lie between New York and Lisbon in the North

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Gonçalves Begins Campaign To Counter Anti-Communists

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, Aug 18.—Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, who acknowledged Saturday that he was having trouble governing, began a counteroffensive tonight against his opponents with a speech before Communist-led workers in the industrial suburb of Almada.

Gen. Gonçalves was given a 10-minute standing ovation by thousands of cheering spectators when he arrived to speak.

The general took off his jacket and tie after arriving in the small hall where the crowd enthusiastically chanted "Vasco will win," "Vasco our friend—the people are with you" and "Go on, Comrade Vasco."

A jeepload of military police was on guard at the hall, which was surrounded by thousands of workers who had been unable to get inside.

Other forces supporting the Cabinet continued their campaign in various parts of the country. The country's single labor organization, whose leadership is Communist dominated, announced a half-hour general strike for tomorrow but the Socialist party and other anti-Gonçalves groups demurred, making a large response questionable.

Communist and allied groups in Grandola, south of Lisbon, staged a demonstration yesterday in the Premier's favor while Communist Secretary-General Alvaro Cunhal went ahead with preparations for a mass indoor rally tomorrow in Oporto, the second largest city, despite the trouble provoked by his appearance at a rally in Alcobaça Saturday.

President Francisco da Costa Gomes, whose position is close to the moderate view of socialism, continued negotiations in an effort to find a new political basis for governing. After receiving the Socialist and Communist parties last week, he conferred today with the Popular Democratic party which, with the Socialists, forms the bulk of the civilian opposition to the Premier. Gen. Da Costa Gomes also saw leaders of the Portuguese Democratic Movement, a small group allied with the Communists and whose presence in the government has served to emphasize its narrow political base.

Rabin Airs Cautious Hopes on Sinai Talks

By Henry Kamm

JERUSALEM, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin today gave Israel's parliament a guardedly hopeful assessment of the outlook for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's impending resumption of shuttle trips between here and Cairo, but he warned against undue optimism.

"It is still too early to determine that the negotiations to be conducted by Dr. Kissinger in our region will indeed be successful," Mr. Rabin said at a Knesset meeting that was dominated by hostile interjections from the conservative opposition.

"The shuttle negotiations are not intended to celebrate the end of the process or to put the seal on an agreement that has already been attained," the Prime Minister declared. He added: "There has indeed been progress on important clauses but there are also clauses of great importance on which agreement has not yet been reached."

Mr. Kissinger is expected to arrive here Thursday afternoon and go to Cairo late Friday or Saturday.

Mr. Rabin spoke in reply to a motion of the opposition Likud party, which had convened the special session during the Knesset's summer recess. The motion called for full debate on the negotiations. After Mr. Rabin, Likud leader Menachem Begin and a few other deputies had expressed their views, the house voted to postpone a full debate until some time in the future.

Concessions Feared

The Prime Minister's brief remarks appeared addressed as much to the anxious Israeli public as to Mr. Begin's sharply worded criticism of the government's position. The essence of Mr. Begin's attack was that Mr. Rabin's government was yielding too much to Egypt and was doing so under U.S. pressure.

Mr. Rabin declared: "On July 16 I said from this rostrum that we have no reason to regret the firmness and flexibility that characterized our position in the discussions we held up to and after March. Now I can say with even greater force that our situation in the course of the negotiations for the achievement of an interim settlement is better now than it was in March."

"We shall sign an interim settlement only if we are convinced that it will be to the benefit of Israel," the Prime Minister stated.

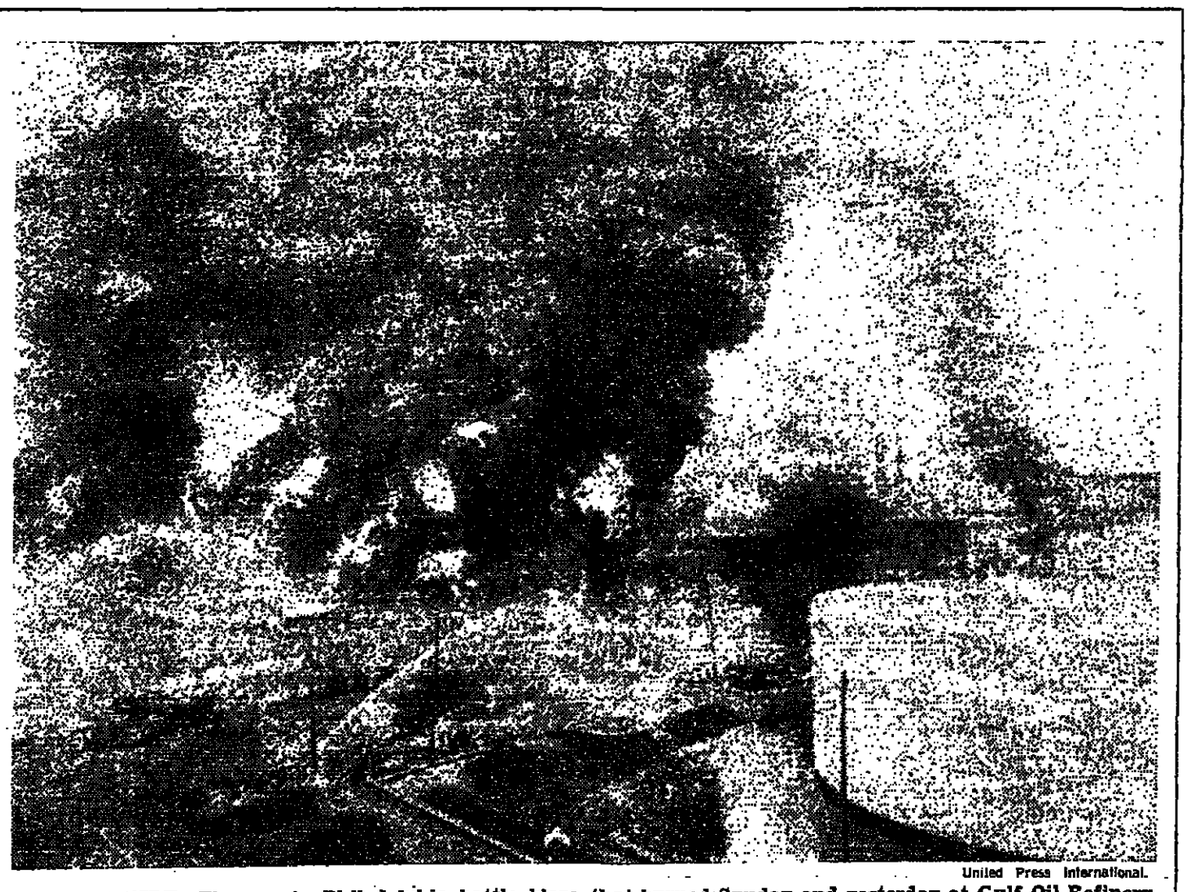
He gave no inkling of the issues on which Israel and Egypt are still apart and the most authoritative government sources, acting on apparent instructions, refused to be drawn into conversation on those points.

Israel appears to have accepted Egyptian commitments amounting to a de-facto acceptance of the principle of avoiding the use of force in solving Egyptian-Israeli differences. Previously, this country had insisted on an Egyptian declaration of nonbelligerency.

Well-placed sources now play down as juridical the distinction between the two concepts.

Prime Minister Rabin appeared to go out of his way today to affirm Israel's faith in the United States and to emphasize that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



United Press International.

REFINERY FIRE—Firemen in Philadelphia battle blaze that burned Sunday and yesterday at Gulf Oil Refinery.

Fire Destroys Huge Gulf Oil Refinery in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18 (Reuters). — Firemen today brought under control a 24-hour blaze that destroyed one of the biggest oil refineries in the United States.

Early today, they sprayed foam on a sea of burning oil and ventured out on it in rubber rafts, to recover the bodies of fire colleagues.

Another fireman is missing and 17 persons were injured by the blaze, in which 150,000 barrels of petroleum stored in five riverside tanks were ignited.

The Gulf Oil installation represented almost 2 per cent of the nation's daily refining capacity.

The fire broke out yesterday morning while a tanker was discharging crude oil into a tank from a berth on the Delaware River. It was declared under control two hours later but the flames erupted again and witnesses saw six firemen engulfed.

The refinery is Gulf Oil's only plant in the East.

Officials said they did not know how many workers were at the plant when the oil first ignited.

Damage is estimated in millions of dollars.

Palestinian Criticism Grows On Apparent Accord in Sinai

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, Aug 18 (NYT).—Palestinian spokesmen, faintly echoed by more circumspect Syrian and Iraqi publications, have begun sharply attacking what appears to be an imminent disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel in Sinai.

"This American agreement, which now seems to be getting into the stage of actual implementation, poses the greatest danger to the nationalist cause—that is, the Arab struggle with Zionism— since the June, 1967, war," Zuheir Mohsen, a prominent Palestinian leader, commented.

Mr Mohsen is head of the Palestine Liberation Organization's military department and leader of the Syrian-backed guerrilla group As-Saiqa, which often speaks for Damascus on such delicate questions as relations with Egypt.

The government of President Hafez al-Assad, which is known to fear that a Sinai disengagement would detach Egypt from the confrontation with Israel, has held back any frontal criticism of the unfolding U.S.-sponsored negotiations.

A Beirut daily, Al Sharq, which usually reflects official Syrian views, commented today that not all of the provisions in the agreement would be acceptable to other Arab states, or even to the Egyptians.

The newspaper mentioned a reported clause—or understanding—committing Egypt to a position of nonbelligerency, which it said violated the standing Arab agreement on "no separate solutions and the necessity of prior consultations on each solution."

Lately, Mr. Assad has let it be known that he has not been consulted on the fast-moving negotiations on the separation of forces in Sinai by officials of Cairo, Washington and Jerusalem. He received King Hussein in Damascus today for a five-day visit; pointedly underlining Syria's determination to forge closer ties with Arab states other than Egypt.

Like Syria, Iraq, which takes a militant verbal stand on the question of Israel, has avoided openly criticizing Egypt. Baghdad and Cairo have lately struck something of an unspoken truce.

But today the Iraqi-supported

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

News Analysis

Portuguese Military Proving Less Radical Than Expected

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Aug. 18 (NYT).—The Portuguese armed forces are proving to be much more moderate in their outlook toward change in Portugal than all the revolutionary talk has made them out to be.

Those who are advocating a go-slow policy in the political and economic fields and the preservation of a democratic, multiparty system appear to be getting majority support against efforts to create a kind of proletarian dictatorship either under the leadership of the Communist party or under the armed forces themselves.

The armed forces are officially committed to socialism but the current debate here has made it clear that there is socialism and socialism. Most military men are not prepared to promote the kind that establishes a one-party state, a heavily centralized and unwieldy bureaucracy and rigid conformism that in the end snuffs out public liberties and a diversity of opinions.

A Shock to Officers

This is what Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves is accused of trying to do. It has come as a great shock to many officers and men who went along with him for more than a year that a majority of the people is now alienated not only from the Premier but also from the armed forces themselves. For officers who made a revolution with the idea that they were helping the Portuguese people, nothing has been worse than the realization that most of the country seems to be turning against the revolution.

The officer corps, in its great majority, comes from a middle and lower-middle class that has been most vehement in expressing its discontent. It has done so through the established political parties, such as the Socialists and the Popular Democrats. It has also done it in direct action, such as the attacks that have gone on without letup against Communist and Communist-allied headquarters in small towns all over the northern two-thirds of Portugal. It is from this area that many of the officers come.

Not Aristocrats

The extremely limited economic and political aristocracy did not send its sons to the military academy in the postwar years to the extent it had done traditionally. Those youths went to the universities in Lisbon, Oporto and Coimbra or abroad to prepare for more prestigious business and professional careers. The academy recruited boys who attended small-town high schools and whose parents could not afford to board them out in the three main cities. At the academy everything was free.

Becoming an officer was a form of social promotion in families of small and medium landholders and businessmen.

Wars Dragged On

As the wars that began in Africa in 1961 dragged on with no end in sight, the military career began to lose its attraction even for this class of people. Starting in the late 1960s, the government had to go into the universities to form a corps of active reservists known as *milicianos* to make up the shortage. As in other countries, a great part of the Portuguese student body was imbued with radical ideas. The then clandestine Communist party was the strongest organized force spreading such influence among students.

The introduction of civilian students into active military life meant the introduction of the Communists and other leftist groups into the officer corps. It is believed that the party deliberately encouraged this process so as to have a nucleus it could use later.

It was essentially war weariness that turned the armed forces against the rightist regime. But the first serious rumblings heard in the summer of 1973 concerned professional problems such as pay and advancement. When, to fill out officer ranks, the government offered reservists conditions that regular officers required years to achieve, there was an explosion of resentment. At that time, politics, including radical politics, was a secondary matter.

Navy the Most Radical

Politics came to the forefront during the discussions that began to develop in barracks both in Portugal and its overseas provinces. One of the most curious aspects of the present military situation is the general belief that, of the three service branches, the navy is the most radical. One explanation is that, having so little to do during the African wars, the sailors had more time to discuss politics.

In all three service branches the rightist regime tried to instill a heavy dose of anti-Communism. The inoculations took to the extent that a majority of officers and men are now as deeply opposed to Soviet hegemony as they are to U.S. influence. But a form of Marxism is something else. According to a Marxist professor who has been giving courses this summer to a group of navy men, "if you overthrow what you consider to be a fascist regime, you adopt its antithesis, which is Marxism."

No Blueprint

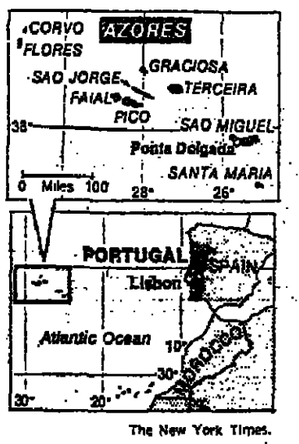
Officers who were told the enemy was Communism could not find in the Portugal around them a very attractive alternative. The regime was just as oppressive and the capitalism was of the crudest kind, either concentrated in a few families and financial groups or dispersed into backward and inefficient firms able to exist only by paying low wages. When April 25 came, the officers did not have a precise blueprint for the future in the program they published but the idea of some form of socialism as the only possible alternative was strong.

The tactic of the Communist party in following the armed forces almost blindly and never breathing a word of criticism is believed to have had profound effects on some officers, who saw in the party a faithful and useful ally. But there was always some aloofness, largely because the officers set great store on national independence, and the Communists were seen as too closely linked to Moscow.

In Africa, many of the officers were impressed by the political cohesion and effectiveness of the guerrilla movements they were fighting. The Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, the Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola were all Marxist-oriented. Some of the ideology and methods rubbed off. Today in Portugal, the armed forces are promoting campaigns to raise the cultural and political awareness of supposedly backward populations in the rural areas. They are copies of what guerrillas in Mozambique and Guinea used to do—holding popular gatherings.

As a general rule, the higher the rank and the more professional the man, the greater is the resistance and hostility to the Communist party if not to socialism. Officers from major on up are entirely career men. Starting down from captain, some active reservists appear and the great bulk of lieutenants and sublieutenants are in this category. In the ranks, sergeants tend to be career men, but privates and corporals are almost entirely draftees.

As draftees they reflect the social and political composition of the general population. One finds among them a wide variety of political views as well as no particular political views at all. Political awareness rises with rank, as does a certain conservatism.



The New York Times.

15 Are Injured In Attacks on Azores Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

Atlantic, have 300,000 inhabitants and almost every one of them has a relative in the United States.

There are believed to be almost twice as many Azoreans in the United States and Canada as there are here, and the fear that a Communist government in Lisbon might force these islands to break their ties with the United States and close the big U.S. military base at Lajes on the island of Terceira has spurred talk of independence from Portugal, which has ruled the Azores for the last 400 years.

The talk about independence has been so insistent that the Lisbon government has started making some concessions to the islanders.

It announced an investment credit of $12.5 million and, more important, an Azores-wide governing commission called the General Junta. In the 400 years that the nine-island archipelago has been settled, Lisbon has always ruled through three separate administrative regions which kept Azoreans apart but tied tightly to mainland Portugal.

News Is Welcome

Welcome as was the news brought back from Lisbon on Friday night by Military Governor Altino Pinto do Magalheas, it is doubtful that it will quell the mounting discontent he had gone home to report.

Everybody here knows about the clandestine independence movement called FLA, but nobody will name its leaders and few will admit, even in confidence, to membership. The issue is intense. Some, like Socialist leader Silvane Neves Pereira, say they would prefer more autonomy providing there is not a definitive Communist take-over "on the Continent." It is "a natural hypothesis," he said, that Socialist party chief Mario Soares and other mainland moderates might come here to set up a rump government.

"They are thinking of it in Lisbon but it wouldn't be popular here. The people wouldn't accept," said Joao Mota Amaral, who was elected a deputy to the Constituent Assembly in Lisbon in April.

Mr. Amaral is one of five Popular Democratic party deputies and the sixth Azorean is a Socialist. His party won 62 per cent of the Azorean vote and the Socialists won 20 per cent. The Communists received less than 2 per cent and the remainder was sprinkled among minor parties at the right and left ends of the political spectrum.

Question Is 'When'

Mr. Amaral, 32, and Americo Vireiros, 25, another deputy, make it clear, without quite saying so, that they have already opted for independence. The question is not whether but when.

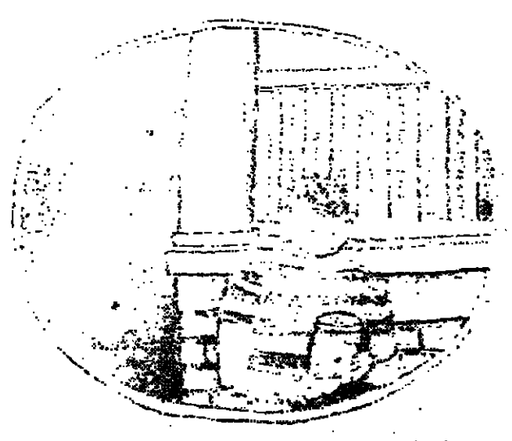
The timing, they said, depends on three factors. One is developments in Portugal, because that will "determine the international reaction and acceptability of Azorean independence. We can't go to the United Nations like Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique and ask for independence," Mr. Amaral said. "They wouldn't give us a hearing. We have to decide and do it first, and then ask for admission."

The second factor was said to be the solution of financial, currency and similar problems involved in cutting loose from Lisbon, which has always maintained rigid centralized control of the islands' economy and budget. And the third, according to the deputies, is the need for a "clean political line because we will have to have a liberal democracy with social reform. We wouldn't accept the old right or [ex-President Gen. Antonio de] Spinola," who is in exil in Brazil.

Mrs. Sakharov in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Yelena Sakharov, wife of Soviet dissident scientist Andrei Sakharov, arrived here today by train on the way to Italy for treatment of an illness of the eye.

Share an evening in Erie.



Home is just a phone call away.

Dacca Reported Normal

Mrs. Gandhi Delivers Tribute To Slain Bangladesh Leader

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi delivered a strongly worded and personal tribute tonight to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the former president of neighboring Bangladesh, who was killed in a military coup d'état Friday.

"He was dedicated to peace and friendship on the subcontinent," Mrs. Gandhi said in a statement sent to a public memorial rally here, her first public comment on the events in Bangladesh.

"People of India hold him in deep respect and affection as a friend of this country. We join in expressing sorrow over his tragic death," the statement said.

It was India's defeat of Pakistan in 1971 that insured the independence of Bangladesh, under Sheikh Mujib, and he was a fast friend and ally. His ouster, and the signs that the new government there is moving out of India's political orbit and closer to Pakistan, are thought to be of considerable concern here in the Indian capital.

Returning to Normal

Bangladesh, meanwhile, remained sealed off, with only occasional communications with the rest of the world. But from diplomats and other independent sources both inside and outside Bangladesh, there were indications that the government of President Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed was well in control and that life was returning to normal.

According to government radio broadcasts from Dacca, the capital, monitored in India, offices, businesses, schools and ports have begun operating normally, in line with government orders broadcast yesterday.

One of the broadcasts said that industry in Bangladesh, which is one of the most economically depressed countries in the world, was "humming with activity."

On the diplomatic front, President Ahmed's government moved to acquire legitimacy by calling the ambassadors and high commissioners in Dacca to a largely ceremonial meeting at the Foreign Ministry. Among the countries that extended diplomatic recognition to the new government was Britain, the former colonial ruler of the whole subcontinent.

An Indian government spokesman, following a very cautious course, said that India had not yet made any diplomatic move in reaction to the new government.

Since 1971, when Pakistan split into two parts,—one of them Bangladesh—India has been the unquestioned dominant power in this part of the world. Any new warmth between Bangladesh, which used to be East Pakistan, and West Pakistan threatens that hegemony.

But India's diplomatic and political problems with the coup are complicated by several factors. For example, Saudi Arabia, which is, like Bangladesh, a Moslem state, was among the first countries to recognize the new government, indicating its support. And India, which is predominantly Hindu, is hoping to get more oil from the Saudis and the other Arab producers.

Censorship Imposed

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18 (Reuters). — Foreign correspondents here were told tonight that they must submit all their reports on developments in Bangladesh to the Indian government for censorship before sending them abroad.

A note distributed by the chief censor's office said: "With immediate effect, you are advised to submit for scrutiny all reports relating to developments and events in Bangladesh which are filed from any part of India."

The government confirmed tonight that it had cut telephone and telex links to the New Delhi bureau of The New York Times because the newspaper's correspondent had violated its self-censorship guidelines.

The home telephone of New York Times correspondent William Borders was also cut.

Censorship has been lifted on stories relating to the present state of emergency in India for the foreign press but it is still strictly enforced for Indian newspapers. Foreign correspondents, however, are required to follow censorship guidelines set by the government.

Reaction by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—The U.S. State Department said today that the change in government in Bangladesh will not affect U.S. relations with that country.

Bangladesh is a major recipient of U.S. bilateral aid, with $60 million scheduled for the current fiscal year.

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said that the United States will continue to do business with Bangladesh. He said that the question of recognition has not arisen.

India's Israeli Ban Forces a Shift

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP).—Organizers of an international textile industry conference planned for Bombay said today that they have changed the site because the Indian government refused to allow representatives from Israel.

"We refuse to submit to this kind of blackmail and our members, without exception, have agreed that we should switch the conference from Bombay to Zurich," said Tom Normanton, senior vice-president of the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries, the organizing body for the conference.

Mr. Normanton, a Conservative member of Parliament and a textile industrialist, said the conference, scheduled Nov. 24-28, would have been of "immense benefit" to the Indian textile industry.

Portuguese Army Attempts To Halt Angola Port Battle

LUANDA, Angola Aug. 18 (UPI).—Portuguese Army officers today attempted to arrange a truce in the fierce fighting between rival African nationalists for control of this colony's chief port.

Military sources here said there was a lull in the battle for the port of Lobito, 370 miles to the south, after civilians fled the town and ships left the harbor.

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), in command of Luanda after driving out two rival nationalist factions, said its forces still dominated the port after a four-day battle.

Portuguese military sources said there was sporadic gun and mortar fire from opposing forces of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which draws tribal support in the south and has joined with the National Front against the leftist MPLA.

Continued fighting was reported in widely scattered areas of the colony, which is to be granted independence in November. In at least one major center, the violence held up the evacuation of whites to Lisbon.

Refugees Waiting

About 35,000 white refugees are in camps at the southeastern farming center of Nova Lisboa. Portuguese convoys cannot get aircraft fuel through from Luanda due to heavy fighting at three points along the route.

According to the latest Portuguese and MPLA communiques, the MPLA holds most of the areas inland east of the capital while UNITA, a moderate socialist group supported by Zambia, holds vast areas of the heavily populated southeastern highlands. Sources said UNITA troops held Nova Lisboa airport.

Meanwhile, the management of five privately owned banks was taken over today under orders from the former joint transitional government. The banks opened for business under the direction of newly appointed "coordinating committees."

The action was taken despite the declaration Friday by Portugal's Acting High Commissioner, Gen. Ernesto Ferreira do Macedo, that he was resuming full executive powers.

New U.S.-Spanish Talks

MADRID, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Spanish and U.S. negotiators today started the ninth round of their negotiations for the renewal of the agreement granting the United States the use of Spanish military bases.

Unions Bar Soviet Grain

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. government, which could then sell it on a government-to-government basis.

An aide to Mr. Meany said another alternative could be a rollback of prices.

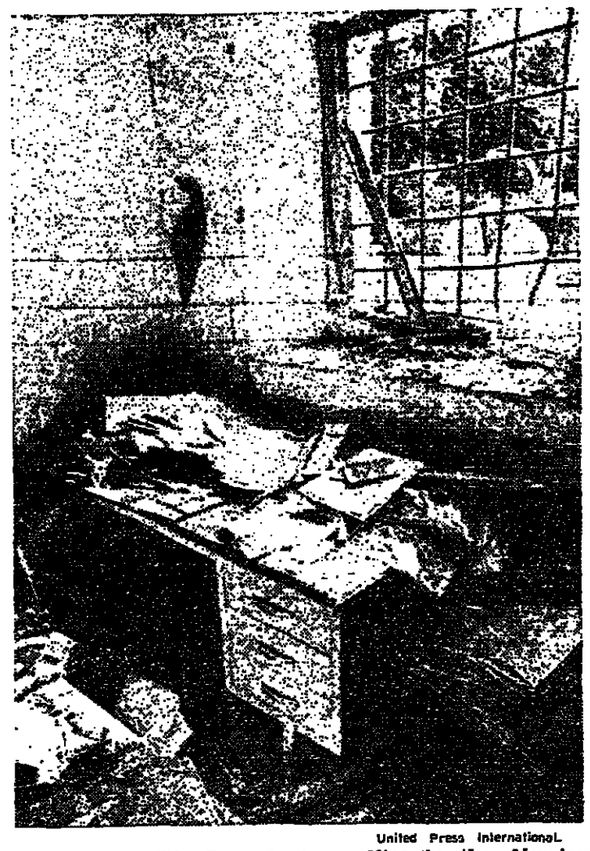
Mr. Meany said that since the latest grain deal was announced last month, the cost of flour has risen by 23 per cent, from $8.40 a ton on July 1 to $10.30 Thursday, while wheat prices have jumped from $3.08 a bushel to $4.12.

He said the same thing happened in 1972 when the Russians purchased large amounts of grain. He declared that "this is not going to happen again."

The boycott would not affect West Coast ports, where dock workers are members of an independent union that has not joined the protest.

Mr. Ford last month had given assurance to the maritime union that one-third of the shipments would be carried aboard U.S.-flag vessels, the same agreement as in the 1972 deal. The unions apparently also are seeking a greater proportion of the loads.

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United Press International.

BOMB DAMAGE—Ground floor office in the Algerian Embassy in Rome after bomb went off on the window sill.

Algeria Regime's Foes Said To Put Bombs at 3 Embassies

LONDON, Aug. 18 (UPI).—A predawn explosion shook the Algerian Embassy in Rome and bombs were found at the Algerian Embassies in London and Bonn today as a group calling itself the "Soldiers of the Opposition" vowed to bring down the regime of Algeria's President Houari Boumedienne.

The bombs in London and Bonn were found by embassy aides and defused before they could explode.

A male identifying himself as Maj. Bou Aknal telephoned the UPI office in London and said that more attacks were planned "in a campaign to bring down the regime of Col. Boumedienne." He said that his group was led by a Col. Ben Hanouman but he would give no other details.

Rome police said that no injuries resulted from the explosion of a bomb on an outside window ledge of the embassy there. The blast shattered the window, slightly damaging the office interior and a car parked nearby, the police said. A "communique" in Rome was signed "Col. Boussif Ben Hanouman" and, like the London message, said that opponents of President Boumedienne had planted the bomb.

Kidnap Victim Freed

BIAS, France, Aug. 18 (UPI).—A group of Harki activists today released a Franco-Algerian union official whom they kidnapped late Saturday night to protest France's failure to negotiate with Algeria for exit visas for the families of Harkis, Algerian Moslems who supported the French during the Algerian war of independence in the late 1950s. The abduction victim was released here in apparent good health.

Palestinian Criticism Grows On Apparent Accord in Sinai

(Continued from Page 1)

daily Beirut attacked the prospective Sinai accord for the first time, charging that it would furnish "the kind of peace Israel wants." The agreement, the paper contended, means "an end to the Palestinian struggle . . . and the overall Arab struggle for the liberation of Palestine."

The Palestinians, who fear that the Sinai accord means the imposition of a status quo "American solution" on the Middle East, have become increasingly hostile in their criticism of Egypt.

"America is trying to wrest the key to the area by getting Egypt out of the Arab region and in addition it wants to land American troops in the [Mitla and Gidi] Passes," charged Nayef Hawatmeh, secretary-general of the leftist Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, in a speech in Sidon yesterday.

He argued that the United States also hoped to involve Syria in a subsequent disengagement agreement, "which would strike at the heart of the commando movement."

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger reportedly plans to visit Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia as well as Egypt and Israel in his new round of shuttle diplomacy, which begins Wednesday.

Rabin Sounds Hopeful Note

(Continued from Page 1)

there was no U.S. pressure in the negotiations. He said:

"The relations between the government of Israel and the U.S. administration, of their very nature, are relations between two sovereign states, despite the differences of size and power. There has been, there are and there may yet be arguments between the two governments and their representatives, sometimes even acrimonious arguments. But the basis of friendship remains firm, despite the differences of opinion."

Mr. Rabin also praised the U.S. role in the Middle East since Israel's 1967 war with the Arabs. He said that the characteristic features of the U.S. approach had been to foster Israel's power and respect its sovereignty. He made these statements in reply to criticisms that the reported plan for using U.S. technicians in a buffer role, for the maintenance of a possible interim agreement, was the beginning of the end of Israel's control over its defense.

Allon Sees Peace Role

JERUSALEM, Aug. 18 (AP).—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said today that if 200 U.S. civilian technicians man Israeli and Egyptian spy installations on the Sinai front lines, they will be coming to the Middle East on a "mission of peace, not a mission of war, and there is not reason for excitement, neither for the Americans nor for the Israelis."

He said that any U.S. technicians near the Sinai's Mitla and Gidi passes would be civilians, not soldiers, and would not be expected to fight.

2,000 Stage Protest at Madrid Rites

Policeman's Funeral Attracts Rightists

MADRID, Aug. 18 (UPI).—About 2,000 rightists, among them many policemen, demonstrated against the government today chanting "Power to the army."

The demonstrators gathered near the headquarters of the para-military Guardia Civil police force where three Cabinet ministers and top army and police commanders attended a funeral mass for a police lieutenant slain by Marxist guerrillas on Saturday in a Madrid street.

The demonstrators shouted: "Get out, get out" as some government officials were leaving the building. Some cars were slightly damaged in a melee in the street outside and witnesses said they saw demonstrators tear the pennant from a minister's car.

Newspapers here, meanwhile, continued to speculate about changes in top government positions.

Prince Visits Franco

Prince Juan Carlos, the designated successor to Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 82, interrupted his vacation in Majorca today and went to Gen. Franco's vacation retreat in La Coruna.

Newspaper speculation has centered on reported rightist pressure for the removal of the relatively moderate premier, Carlos Arias Navarro, and for the setting of a date for Gen. Franco's handing over of power.

The demonstration at the funeral reflected growing political unrest in Spain. It has been brought on by political terrorism in the streets, newspaper speculation about Gen. Franco's retirement, the activity of outlawed political groups and the effects of the economic downturn.

Rightists here have previously used funerals of policemen slain by guerrillas to demonstrate for strong government and more power for the army and police.

The slain lieutenant was the third Madrid policeman killed by urban guerrillas in a month.

Army Minister Gen. Francisco Coloma Gallegos told the mourners the government was preparing an anti-terrorism law which would enable police and the courts to "put an end to terrorist action."

NATO Is Warned To Hold Portugal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that NATO should take whatever steps are necessary to prevent the loss of Portugal as an ally.

The Chancellor, in an interview published in the Reader's Digest, said, "We must make it clear to third countries that we are not prepared to allow a vacuum to exist on the southwest flank of the alliance."

Mr. Schmidt added: "We must not permit the pursuit of detente to erode our will to take whatever action may be necessary to defend our vital interests." He did not elaborate.

Guevara's Brother in Prison As Argentine Revolutionary

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Eight years after the death of Cuban revolutionary Ernesto (Che) Guevara, his youngest brother is in solitary confinement in an Argentine jail, charged with guerrilla activities.

Juan Martin Guevara, 31, is accused of belonging to Argentina's Marxist People's Revolutionary Army, which was outlawed by the late President Juan Peron two years ago and is now fighting his widow, President Isabel Peron.

Since returning home in February of last year from a 10-month visit to Cuba—his first since 1959—he has been arrested twice and has spent more than 11 months without trial in different Argentine jails.

Another brother, Roberto Guevara, said that Juan Martin has been treated "like a dog" during his latest imprisonment.

Roberto, second eldest of Che's two brothers and two sisters, is a commercial lawyer practicing in Buenos Aires who has hitherto avoided political involvement. But he has been forced to flee the country since taking up Juan Martin's defence.

Argentine Family

Although Che became identified with the Cuban revolution, his family is Argentine from near the industrial city of Cordoba. He was killed in the Bolivian mountains in 1967.

Juan Martin's troubles began last year almost as soon as he returned from Cuba, where he left his wife, Maria Elena, working as a journalist and caring for their three children.

He was arrested on April 29, for alleged possession of revolutionary propaganda, and was held six months until a court freed him on Oct. 21 for lack of evidence.

Four months later, he was arrested in Rosario, a river-port city 400 kilometers northwest of Buenos Aires.

Police said that Juan Martin opened fire when they raided an alleged People's Revolutionary Army hideout and that arms and explosives were found after his capture.

He was charged with illegal association, illegal possession of firearms and resisting arrest, but —like hundreds of guerrilla suspects in Argentine jails—he has not been brought to trial.

In June, his brother Roberto filed complaints with a Rosario judge about the treatment of Juan Martin in jail. And he published the complaints in the Buenos Aires weekly magazine Asi.

Roberto wrote that Juan Martin was sent to Villa Devoto Jail in Buenos Aires, where he joined a three-week hunger strike by political prisoners protesting unsanitary conditions—which had caused a hepatitis outbreak—overcrowding and harsh treatment.

The hunger strikers were sent south to the maximum-security jail at Rawson, Roberto said, where prisoners wear pressure handcuffs chained to a guard and are forced to run whenever they are outside their cells.

Sick and Tired

"Thus, when he arrived at Rawson, sick, undernourished and tired, Juan Martin had to trot behind, chained to pressure handcuffs like a dog," Roberto wrote.

Two days later, on May 18, Juan Martin entered the prison hospital suffering from hepatitis and Roberto reported after seeing him: "He is weak from the hunger strike, thin, emaciated, dirty. They give him no special diet for hepatitis."

The government has not denied his complaints but Roberto has fled the country after receiving death threats from the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance, a rightist death squad. His whereabouts since June have not been known.

500 Turkish Cypriots Leave Greek Area

NICOSIA, Aug. 18 (AP).—Five hundred Turkish Cypriots were transported today from the village of Yalya in the northwestern part of the island to the Turkish-occupied north.

The transfer brought the total of Turks moved from the Greek-Cypriot-controlled areas to the Turkish-Army-held north to just over 2,700.



صلة اقتنه الأصل



AP.

Meo youngster, one of the thousands who have left their villages in Laos and resettled in Thailand.

Refugees From Laos

Meo Tribesmen Face Starvation in Thailand

By Matt Franjola

BAN NAM LAN, Thailand, Aug. 18 (AP).—Thousands of mountain tribesmen who fled Laos in the last two months are barely subsisting in the jungles near here, weary, sick and in some cases starving.

They walked for up to four weeks over rugged terrain only to find themselves unwelcome in this country and not safe from Pathet Lao raiding parties even here, a day's march into Thailand.

They are Meos, members of an independent primitive tribe of woodsmen and black-clad, silver-bedecked women, who were on the pro-U.S. side of the Laotian war.

Thai and Western experts estimate that 12,000 Meo refugees are living in temporary shelters in this area of northern Thailand, and Thai medical authorities say that 80 per cent of them are suffering from malnutrition, malaria and anemia. About 18,000 more have sought refuge in northeastern Thailand.

Future Uncertain

Their future is uncertain. Their presence is an irritant to already shaky Thai-Laotian relations. And the door to the United States is closed to them.

"We were soldiers of Vang Pao and the Americans," said a Meo leader, referring to Gen. Vang Pao, who headed a mercenary army supported by the CIA and who has been granted asylum in the United States.

"The Pathet Lao are the enemy," the Meo leader said. "If we go back we have nothing to eat, and they will kill us or send us off to study where we will never return to our families."

The mountain people left when the Communist-led Pathet Lao began to take control of the country in May. Some came from northwestern Laos and crossed a border that to the hill people is only an invention of the city men far away.

Many Women and Children

But nearly half made their way on foot from around Long Tieng, the former CIA base in central Laos—140 miles as the crow flies but more than a three-week walk through the jungle-covered sierras. Three-quarters of them were women and children.

Lao Teng, chief of a Meo refugee settlement at Pua, north of here, said that more than 135 of his people had died of malaria or lack of food during the long march.

In the Ban Nam Lan area, about five miles from the frontier, 5,700 refugees are virtually imprisoned in a jungle area bordered by Laos, a Thai Communist insurgent base and two rivers.

Thai authorities permit only half a dozen a day to leave and walk four hours to the village of Mae Cherim to buy essentials.

'That's Their Problem'

Thai authorities here in Nam Province have spent $40,000 on the refugees, Gov. Sawatdi Prapanich said. Provincial refugee sources said that it would cost $1,000 a day to meet the basic minimum needs in rice alone.

"If they have no rice and die, that is their problem," the governor said. "We did not ask them to come. We have poor Thais who need help."

The government says that it has run out of funds for the refugees. For the time being those here who can afford it are buying rice brought in by Thai Army helicopter at 20 per cent more than the rate in the provincial capital, but Lao Teng says in Pua that "in two weeks we will run out of money."

Scavenging in Jungle

The Meo wear their wealth in silver jewelry and Thai merchants are paying only 80 per cent of the regular market price for it Meo refugees said.

At the Ban Nam Lan site, about 2,000 refugees have enough money for two more weeks; the rest already are scavenging in the jungle. They set out daily to hunt for roots, berries and other edible plants. All stands of bamboo in the area have been scoured for edible shoots, and all the palm trees have been cut down for the small heart of palm.

"If it were not for the bamboo shoots, we would have died already," said Muoi Yn, 36. "We need salt. We are weak and sick. Mothers cannot nurse their babies."

Some rice and medical aid has been donated by the YMCA and Roman Catholic groups in the north Thailand city of Chiang Mai. But these donations have been small compared with the need.

Of 100 donated sacks of rice, 23 were taken by corrupt Thai officials in the jungle camp, Meo refugees say.



The New York Times.

Cambodian Says China Vows Free and Unconditional Aid

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (AP).—Cambodia's Deputy Premier Khieu Samphan has acknowledged that his country has encountered difficulties in its reconstruction program and has announced that China has agreed to provide free and unconditional aid, according to radio broadcasts monitored here and in Bangkok.

A Phnom Penh radio broadcast, monitored in the Thai capital, said that at a Peking dinner Thursday Mr. Samphan conceded that the new Khmer Rouge government faced obstacles in rebuilding Cambodia. But he said that it counted on China and would build a society that would surpass the glory of the ancient Khmer civilization centered on Angkor, the broadcast reported.

The Chinese news agency, in a broadcast heard here, said that Mr. Samphan announced China's new aid in a speech in Peking tonight. The agency also reported the signing of a Sino-Cambodian agreement for economic and technical cooperation, but it gave no details.

Mr. Samphan and Deputy Premier Ieng Sary, who is in charge of foreign relations, are in China on the first official visit abroad that Khmer officials have made since their take-over of the country in April.

Fighting Among Refugees

BANGKOK, Aug. 18 (AP).—Fighting erupted during the weekend at a refugee camp for Cambodians near the Thai-Cambodian border and at least two Cambodians were killed and several were wounded, Thai Interior Ministry officials confirmed today.

The English-language Bangkok Post had said that four refugees were killed and 10 wounded Saturday. It quoted police as saying that a gunfight erupted when refugees clashed over their views on government regulations. The newspaper said seven Cambodian agitators" were arrested and 30 others fled into the jungle.

Saigon Pledge to Catholics

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (AP).—South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government has told Roman Catholics that "freedom of belief" will be respected, a Hanoi broadcast said today.

The broadcast, monitored here, said that the National Liberation Front and Saigon's Military Management Committee asked Catholics to support the new government and help rebuild the country. There are about 1.5 million Catholics in South Vietnam's predominantly Buddhist population of 20.5 million.

Reform in Vientiane

VIENTIANE, Laos, Aug. 18 (AP).—The government announced today that citizens of Vientiane had acted during the weekend to replace corrupt administrators of the capital's districts and subdistricts. It also detailed its conditions for good relations with neighboring Thailand.

So-called public uprising, reported in the official press, involved district gatherings of 500 to 2,000 persons each to set up new local administrations.

Vientiane, with about 150,000 inhabitants, and the royal capital of Luang Prabang, to the north, were the only significant population centers where such changes had not already taken place.

The groundwork for the weekend action had been laid when leftist leaders canvassed city areas in recent weeks. As a result of those visits, new subdistrict officials were chosen and they elected leaders of each of Vientiane's four districts.

No changes in the city's central administration were announced.

U.S. Denies Knowing of Plans To Put Vietnamese in Guiana

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (WP).—State Department officials say they know nothing about a reported plan to settle thousands of Vietnamese refugees in French Guiana, a French colony off the coast of South America best known for its prison colonies, including Devil's Island.

First reports of the plan appeared in a copyrighted dispatch to the British newspaper the Guardian. The dispatch said that the French overseas territories minister, Olivier Stirn, had admitted the existence of the plan but denied that it was being seriously considered by the French government.

The Guardian said that a small advance party of Vietnamese is now in the Guianese capital of Cayenne to prepare for the expected arrival in a few weeks of the first group of refugees.

The newspaper said that nationalist groups in Guiana are charging that the plan is jointly sponsored by the United States and France, and is designed to sidetrack their own drive toward independence and cripple hopes for even limited self-rule.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing earlier this year announced plans to step up development of Guiana, which has valuable deposits of bauxite and gold in its 34,700 square miles, which are almost entirely covered with forests. It has about 50,000 inhabitants, most of whom are blacks, and it is France's largest overseas territory.

Homer Humbert of the Interagency Task Force which supervises placement of the refugees said, "We're not shipping any Vietnamese to French Guiana. However, what the French might do is entirely up to the French... If the French are taking people from our centers, they can send them anywhere, but we don't have anybody there as far as we know."

Emigration Aid

Records show, he said, that 437 refugees have been released to France through the middle of last week.

A spokesman at the French Embassy said that the French government tried to help those Vietnamese with French passports who wanted to emigrate in the days before Saigon fell but "I don't think there are any plans in particular for them." She also said she was not aware of any French plans for Vietnamese without French passports.

The Guardian article said that Vietnamese would "reportedly" be sent to Guiana in connection with a large pulp mill to be built by the U.S. firm of Whitemore and Parsons.

Giovanni Palazzolo, the State Department officer for French Guiana, said that construction of the mill was to have begun this year but the June report from the U.S. consul there indicated that no decision had been made to go ahead with the project.

Stonehouse Loses Plea

LONDON, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Member of Parliament John Stonehouse, 50, lost another application for bail today and was returned to Brixton Prison. He has applied for bail six times since his extradition from Australia on theft, fraud, forgery and conspiracy charges.

U.S. Holds Capacity to Impose 'Total Tyranny,' Senator Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—The chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities said yesterday that the government has the technological capacity to impose "total tyranny" if a dictator ever came to power.

"There would be no place to hide," Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said on an NBC television program.

Sen. Church said that the wiretapping and eavesdropping technology provided by intelligence agencies would enable the government to impose total tyranny.

"There would be no way to fight back," he said, "because the most careful effort to combine together in resistance to the government, no matter how privately it was done, is within the reach of the government to know, such is the capability of this technology."

He said that U.S. intelligence agencies, "in the need to develop the capacity to know what potential enemies are doing," perfected a very extensive capability of intercepting messages wherever they may be in the airwaves...

"At the same time, that capability at any time could be turned around on the American people and no American would have any privacy left, such as... telephone conversations, telegrams, it doesn't matter."

In other matters, Sen. Church said:

• Covert CIA actions on behalf of Portugal's non-Communist majority would "at least conform to our values as a country and to our professed principles." But he indicated that such a move would be unwise because "right now there is a very grave risk of CIA exposure" and because Portuguese democrats were getting help from European countries.

• He did not share the view that CIA Director William Colby should be replaced. Mr. Colby "has been forthcoming" with the Senate committee, Sen. Church said.

• There was no hard evidence linking any former president or other high administration officials to plots to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

• He now would qualify the statement he made in mid-May that every major or politically sensitive covert CIA operation had been cleared by the White House and presumably was known to the various presidents. Sen. Church indicated that more recent evidence has led him to conclude that such an absolute statement is inaccurate.

• He stands by his earlier statement that the CIA acted as a "rogue elephant" out of control and said such a characterization is supported by the evidence.

• He declines to rule out a possible presidential candidacy next year but said that any such decision would be deferred until after his committee's work is finished.

Group May Desert GOP For 3d Party

By Joel D. Weisman

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (WP).—The Young Americans for Freedom, a conservative group that traditionally supports Republicans, is considering backing a third-party candidate for president for the first time.

Many delegates at YAF's five-day national convention, which ended here yesterday, appear informally committed to trying first to secure the Republican nomination of former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, who reportedly does not want to run on a third-party ticket.

But a number of delegates and speakers made it clear that the organization, which claims a dues-paying membership of 30,000 and has no formal ties to any party, is also considering supporting a third-party conservative candidate.

"There's no question that we are broadening our base and our option," said Ronald Docksai, the outgoing national chairman. "A third-party candidacy—of the right candidate—is surely a possibility."

Mr. Docksai got Charles Snider, executive director of Alabama Gov. George Wallace's unofficial presidential campaign, to address the convention.

Wallace's Plans

Mr. Snider was warmly received as he answered questions about Gov. Wallace's plans, noting that the governor's failure to gain necessary nomination support at the Democratic convention may well place "him again at the head of a third-party ticket."

Appearing with Mr. Snider was John Sears, executive vice-president of Citizens for Reagan. Mr. Sears dodged questions on whether or when Mr. Reagan plans to announce his candidacy. "I personally believe he will run, though," Mr. Sears said.

He added that Mr. Reagan has all but ruled out running as a third-party candidate.

Howard Callaway, President Ford's campaign director, declined an invitation to speak at the meeting and delegates booed and hissed when a telegram from Mr. Ford was read.

Some delegates criticized Mr. Ford for his pursuit of détente, his initial refusal to meet exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, his raising of the national debt and his clemency program for deserters and draft evaders.

Ehrlichman Requests Quashing of Conviction

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—John Ehrlichman, former White House aide, has asked the U.S. Court of Appeals to overturn his conviction in the Watergate cover-up case because former President Richard Nixon did not testify at his trial.

Mr. Nixon was hospitalized in California with phlebitis and pneumonia while Ehrlichman's trial took place in December. He was convicted of conspiracy to obstruct justice, obstruction of justice and two counts of lying under oath. He was sentenced to 2 1/2 to 8 years in prison and is free pending appeal.

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United Press International.

RESCUED HEIR—Samuel Bronfman 2d outside his father's New York apartment after rescue by police and FBI.

FBI Dismisses Report Linking IRA to Seagram Kidnapping

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (UPI).—The FBI today dismissed reports that the suspects in the kidnapping of Seagram's whiskey heir Samuel Bronfman 2d may have wanted the ransom to provide funds for the Irish Republican Army.

Wallace Laprade, FBI assistant director in charge of the New York office, asked what the suspects had intended to do with $2.3 million in ransom, said: "Spend it."

The State Department at no time was involved in the case, he said, and he brushed off questions from reporters on speculation that the suspects may have wanted to use the ransom to provide funds for the IRA.

To his knowledge, Mr. Laprade said, there was "no connection" between the suspects and the IRA.

Dominic Byrne, 53, owner of a limousine service, and Mel Patrick Lynch, 27, a New York City fireman, were arraigned today on federal extortion charges.

Mr. Bronfman today was in seclusion at the home of his mother in Purchase, N.Y.

Bail Is Set

Mr. Lynch, who was called the "prime mover" in the kidnap plot, was held in lieu of $500,000 bail and Mr. Byrne, whose lawyer claimed he had "nothing to do with the physical abduction" was placed under $200,000 bond.

U.S. Attorney Paul Curran said there was a "real danger of flight to Ireland, since both men hold American and Irish citizenships" and the United States has no extradition treaty with the Republic of Ireland. The men were ordered to surrender their passports.

Mr. Curran said Mr. Lynch, 37, and Mr. Byrne, 53, had "fully admitted participation in this and other crimes." Court sources said the "other crimes" referred to kidnapping since the men were arraigned only for extortion and illegal use of the U.S. mails to demand the ransom.

Mr. Curran said two handguns were found in Mr. Lynch's apartment and that he was "armed with another handgun at the time of the abduction."

Shortly before the arraignment in U.S. District Court, Carl Vergari, district attorney of Westchester County where the kidnapping took place, said he was considering placing state kidnapping charges against the two.

FBI agent Joseph Conley swore that Mr. Lynch wrote a ransom letter "sometime in June" and Mr. Byrne mailed it Aug. 9.

Edgar Bronfman, father of the kidnapped youth, got the letter "demanding a ransom and informing him that both he and his son would die if payment were not made as instructed," the agent said, revealing that the life of the Seagram chairman had also been threatened.

Mr. Vergari said he had conferred with Brooklyn District Attorney Eugene Gold in whose district the 21-year-old Mr. Bronfman was found and rescued by city police and the FBI early yesterday. Mr. Vergari said they agreed that Westchester County had jurisdiction in any state case.

Nuclear-Free Zone Urged in S. Pacific

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 18 (UPI).—New Zealand and Fiji have proposed that the General Assembly establish a nuclear-weapon free zone in the South Pacific. The proposal will be put on the agenda for next month's General Assembly session.

Such a zone exists in Latin America and has been widely recognized under the Treaty of Tlatelolco, Mexico. Other proposals for nuclear-weapon free zones have been made for Africa, the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent.

Cites U.S. Stand Against Negotiations

Kissinger Denies Dismissing Envoy Over Africa Abduction

By Carroll Kilpatrick

VAIL, Colo., Aug. 18 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday that he was "reluctant" to comment on the State Department's withdrawal of Ambassador Beverly Carter jr. from Tanzania. He declared that a discussion of Mr. Carter's role in the release of three U.S. students and a Dutch woman there would not help anyone.

Mr. Kissinger was questioned at a news conference about a report that he fired Mr. Carter because the ambassador, who has been there three years, violated instructions against dealing with the Zaire rebels who kidnapped the four youths on May 19.

Sources in Washington said that the black diplomat had been scheduled to be named ambassador to Denmark but that because of his actions he would be transferred to the U.S. Information Agency at a reduction in status and pay.

Praise and a Denial

Mr. Kissinger called Mr. Carter "a distinguished ambassador" and denied that he has been transferred out of the State Department.

A reporter said that Mr. Carter has the impression that he is being transferred. The secretary replied that he thought Mr. Carter "would be better advised to deal with the responsible officials of the State Department than to engage in an independent publicity campaign of his own."

The United States has a firm rule against paying ransom. There were reports that Mr. Carter was involved in a ransom payment to obtain the release of those kidnapped.

Mr. Kissinger did not deny the report. "We are trying to maintain a principle that terrorists cannot negotiate with American officials and we are doing this in order to protect the thousands of Americans that could become victims all over the world if we once started that process," Mr. Kissinger said.

"If terrorist groups get the impression that they can force a negotiation with the United States and an acquiescence in their demands, then we may save lives in one place at the risk of hundreds of lives everywhere else," the secretary continued.

'Saves More Lives'

In an individual case, "this requires heartbreaking decisions," he added, but "it is our view that it saves more lives and it will help ambassadors who can then hide behind firm rules, rather than leave it to the individual decision."

Mr. Kissinger said that he was trying to avoid "a detailed discussion" of the issue involving Mr. Carter "in the interest of all parties concerned." The controversy "has not always been reported with full accuracy," he said.

Members of the Congressional Black Caucus have said that they intend to question Mr. Kissinger about Mr. Carter's reassignment. He is a former publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier.

Hoffa's Wife Is Ill After Collapsing

DETROIT, Aug. 18 (AP).—Josephine Hoffa, wife of missing former Teamsters boss James Hoffa, was reported in stable condition today at a hospital here, where she was taken after she collapsed at her home yesterday.

The Hoffa's son, lawyer James P. Hoffa, said his mother, who is 62, collapsed "from the strain and stress. She is exhausted physically and emotionally." Meanwhile, the FBI reported no new leads in the search for Hoffa, who vanished 18 days ago.

Fewer Than Half In Two U.S. Polls Approve of Ford

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Fewer than half of those surveyed in Harris and Gallup polls approve of how President Ford is handling his job, a drop from the May gains Mr. Ford won following the Mayaguez affair.

The Gallup poll said 45 per cent of 1,529 Americans surveyed this month approved Mr. Ford's work. The Harris poll listed only 38 per cent of 1,493 adults as rating Mr. Ford's performance as "positive."

In May he won a favorable rating from slightly over half of those polled.

There was a big difference between the two polls today on how many disagreed with the President.

In the Gallup poll, 37 per cent disapproved and 18 per cent had no opinion. In the Harris poll, 60 per cent were negative and only 2 per cent were not sure.

The President's trip to Helsinki to sign the European security agreement apparently did nothing to bolster his standing at home.

He had a 41-per-cent positive rating in the Harris poll last month and 52-per-cent approval from the Gallup survey.

The Gallup poll said nearly seven in 10 of those surveyed called the economy the nation's top problem.

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MAN'S BEST FRIEND.

U.S. Sources See Setback for SS-19s

Soviet MIRV Missile Failures Reported in Two Test Flights

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP). —One of the Soviet Union's most advanced long-range missiles has suffered two consecutive flight failures, raising the possibility that Russia will have problems with this recently deployed nuclear weapon, U.S. intelligence sources say.

They report that the SS-19 missiles failed during training launches in June and last month after a series of 25 flawless tests during the last two years. In both cases, the failure reportedly occurred in the missile's second stage.

The SS-19, with a range of about 6,300 miles, has been rated by U.S. experts as the most successful of four new Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles.

It was the first Russian MIRV missile to be deployed. A MIRV has a cluster of warheads that can be aimed individually at separate targets.

Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said in June that the Russians had deployed about 50 SS-19s in operational bases and that the missile's deployment "continues apace." During tests, the missile has carried six warheads, each of them twice as big as those mounted on U.S. Minuteman ICBMs.

The United States uses spy satellites and other means to monitor Soviet missile tests, practice-launchings and the construction of missile facilities inside the Soviet Union.

Turkey's shutdown of four U.S. electronic intelligence-gathering stations in that country late last month has significantly reduced this country's ability to monitor the Soviet activity, U.S. officials say.

The officials say that, unless those stations are allowed to resume surveillance of Russia, it will be more difficult to verify whether the Soviet Union abides by terms of a nuclear-arms-limitation agreement now being negotiated.

Intelligence reports indicate that Russia's missile activity rose to 21 launchings last month after an average of only 11 test and training shots a month in April, May and June. A broad variety of offensive weapons were fired, including land-based and submarine-launched missiles.

New Submarine Missile

One firing involved a new submarine-launched ballistic missile never before flight-tested. U.S. intelligence sources say they believe that it is designed for a range of about 3,500 miles.

Russian missilemen also in effect volleyed eight rockets by firing them at eight-second intervals from a submarine in the Sea of Japan to the Kamchatka Peninsula.

U.S. intelligence experts also report that a new Soviet land-based missile that could threaten Western Europe and Communist China, but not the continental United States, was tested last month—for the ninth time—without a failure.

This is the 2,400-mile range SSX-20, which could become combat-ready late this year. The SSX-20 is the first intermediate-range ballistic missile armed with multiple warheads.

Soviet Trawler With Lobsters Is Seized Near U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP).—The Coast Guard held a Soviet fishing vessel early yesterday for taking lobsters and crabs from the U.S. continental shelf.

The Coast Guard said that yesterday's seizure of the 247-foot trawler Zaraysk, 80 miles east of Atlantic City, N.J., was made at about 4:30 a.m. after a boarding party found an assortment of lobsters and crabs on the vessel.

It was the sixth seizure off the U.S. East Coast of foreign fishing vessels violating laws that protect certain continental shelf species. This was the first move involving a Soviet vessel. Previously, Italian, Bulgarian and Japanese vessels have been seized.

Comdr. Charles Mincks, captain of the ship that seized the trawler, said his crew had inspected eight other Soviet vessels but that only the Zarayak had been found to be "grossly out of line."

Penalties upon conviction could include loss of the vessel and cargo. The captain may be fined up to $100,000 and imprisoned up to a year.

East German Planting Of 16,000 Mines Cited

BONN, Aug. 18 (AP).—East Germany has installed 16,000 shrapnel-spraying mines in the death strip of its border with West Germany, the Bonn government estimated today.

At the same time, the Interior Ministry disclosed that 443 residents of West Germany and West Berlin currently were being h eldin East German jails for various reasons.



Keystone.

FURRY FRIEND—This orangutan from Borneo is star attraction at San Diego's zoo.

Venezuela Development Plan Hinges on Scholarship Drive

By Joanne Omang

CARACAS, Aug. 18 (WP).—The idea occurred to Venezuelan planning minister Gumersindo Rodriguez last summer on the presidential plane traveling to the Latin-American summit conference commemorating the battle of Ayacucho.

Pushing Venezuela's oil money at the development problems of three centuries was all very well, he is alleged to have said, but what could not be bought overnight were Venezuelan welders, engineers, airplane mechanics, chemists, agronomists, business managers and mining supervisors.

The problem of technical manpower is universal to developing countries and Venezuela's answer is a huge scholarship program to train the necessary people.

As with almost everything else in Venezuela, however, the Marshal Ayucucho Scholarship program has been launched with the scale and speed that only money can buy, and—as with everything else—the inevitable criticisms of the more cautious are brushed aside with the remark, "Wait until you see the results."

The aim of the program is to have 10,000 young Venezuelans studying technical and administrative subjects by the end of this year and director Leopoldo Lopez said recently that the goal would be achieved. By last month, he said, 9,900 had been selected and 4,000 had been placed in Venezuela and 12 foreign countries. The idea had occurred to Mr. Rodriguez just 13 months before.

"It could be the most important thing the government is doing," said a businessman close to President Carlos Andres Perez.

He compared it to a crash program mounted in 1930 in Japan that sent 15,000 young Japanese to foreign technical schools. "Japan became the first industrial power in Asia 20 years after that," he said.

Agencies were contracted with in eight foreign countries to place and look after the Venezuelan students last year, and in four more countries early this year.

Mr. Lopez said that the program has spent an average of $7,400 a year on each student worldwide, with a total budget last year of $16 million. This year, the budget is $56 million and, next year, it will reach $83 million, Mr. Lopez said. "This isn't an education program; it's an investment program," he said.

Seven per cent of the scholars are ready for postgraduate work. More than three-fourths are working toward undergraduate degrees, but all are still involved in the initial year of language study that precedes the main three or four-year course.

He denied reports that a large number of scholarship students have already abandoned the program or were enjoying themselves overseas without studying. "The university here graduates 11 per cent of its entering classes," he said. "We'll have 75 per cent, at least."

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André Oleffe, 61, Belgian Minister, Dies After a Fall

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Belgian Economics Minister André Oleffe, 61, died in a hospital today following an operation and subsequent complications, his ministry announced.

He entered the hospital last week for observation following a fall and underwent surgery after doctors found two lesions in his abdomen.

Mr. Oleffe spent most of his career as a top civil servant. A member of the French-speaking wing of Premier Leo Tindemans's Social Christian party, he joined the Cabinet when it was formed last year.

Chang Chun Ha

SEOUL, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Chang Chun Ha, 59, a critic of the government of President Chung Hee Park and the 1962 recipient of the Ramon Magsaysay Award for his contribution to journalism, died yesterday in an accident while rock-climbing near Seoul.

Mr. Chang was freed from prison late last year under a presidential clemency order after he had been sentenced to 15 years by court-martial on charges of breaking a presidential emergency decree banning anti-government activities.

6 More in Junta Remain Silent at Trial in Athens

ATHENS, Aug. 18 (AP).—Six more defendants among the 20 leaders of the former Greek dictatorship currently on trial refused to testify today.

At the trial of the junta leaders, now in its fourth week, defendants Nicholas Gentomas, Ioannis Ladas, Antonios Lekkas, Michael Balopoulos, Michael Roufogalis and Constantine Papadopoulos said they were proud of their involvement in the "revolution" and acted with patriotic motives. But they said they would not give any evidence to the court.

Their policy of silence was in line with that of co-defendants George Papadopoulos, Stylianos Pattakos, Nicholas Makarezos and Dimitrios Ioannidis, all self-acknowledged leaders of the conspiracy.

In another trial of 31 alleged torturers employed by the junta against political opponents, a prosecution witness, semi-paralyzed and able to communicate with groans and gestures only, bared his chest and back today to show the torture scars.

Spyridon Moustakilis, 50, retired army major burst into tears as the military court tried to question him on his ordeal.

Tear Gas Thrown At Rail Workers Striking in Italy

NAPLES, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Police used tear gas today to disperse striking rail workers here as the country's rail and air services were disrupted in several places.

The strikes were called by small unions seeking an independent role from the main trade groups in bargaining.

Police used the tear gas to disperse about 150 workers who threw stones to try to stop trains from running.

The rail strike involved about 10,000 of Italy's 230,000 railmen, creating difficulties in Rome, Naples and Bari.

There were also major disruptions of services on national air routes because of a staggered series of strikes by pilots.

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Earlier Curbs Expired in March

West Germans Debate Limits As Autobahn Death Toll Rises

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Aug. 18.—Faced with an increasing superhighway death rate on top of Europe's highest traffic toll, West Germans have reopened a sharp political debate.

The question is whether the federal government should reimpose a speed limit on the vast network of autobahns as it did during the Middle East oil embargo 18 months ago.

While every other European country and the United States have maintained speed limits for both fuel conservation and safety, the Germans, in March of last year, dropped their temporary slowdown.

Motorists are free to drive as fast as they dare on the busy autobahns except in areas posted with special limits. A recent study showed that 20 per cent of these drivers cruise at more than 78 miles an hour.

"German drivers are again driving as fast and as aggressively as they did before the oil crisis," a popular magazine concluded recently.

Compared With U.S.

In general, West Germany has e same population and same ... ic toll as the States of California, New York, Texas and Illinois combined, but a third fewer vehicles. It has about the same per-capita ownership of cars as in France but had 9 per cent more traffic deaths in 1972. The West German toll was twice that of Britain, which has fewer cars.

According to official statistics, in the first five months of this year, traffic deaths moved up 12 per cent over the total for the same period of last year—from 5,180 to 5,573. The police set a record in June of this year by writing 7,535 tickets for serious driving offenses, twice as many as the same month last year.

Still, the most the government has proposed is a 60-mile-an-hour limit on local roads, to go into effect in January, the same time that a law requiring the installation and use of safety belts takes effect.

The federal traffic experts wanted to reduce the local speed limit to 50 miles an hour but were afraid of antagonizing the powerful auto lobby, which campaigned against last year's emergency speed limit with the slogan: "Free citizens support free driving."

Recommended Limit

Traffic Minister Kurt Gescheidle said the government will consider imposing an autobahn speed limit in 1977 following a current experiment with a "recommended" maximum of 130 kilometers (78 miles) an hour.

His critics among safety groups pointed out that the government coalition of the Social and Free Democratic parties, already nervous because of criticism over the country's continuing recession must face the voters in national elections next year.

A staff member of the Cologne traffic office even suggested that "the oil price should be raised again and sales reduced to give motorists a new shock."

The Germans' love of automobiles and hard driving has intrigued psychologists and troubled policy-makers for a long time.

"In the motor car, feelings of omnipotence and impotence frequently alternate in swift succession." Heinz Lueckert, a Munich psychologist, observed recently. He called this the "Gulliver effect."

'Pied Piper' Impulse

He said that driving keeps a person's body in continuous excitement and prone to feelings of aggression. He found that West German drivers also follow a "Pied Piper" impulse in following each other closely, even when passing other cars at high speed.

In addition, drivers have a strong territorial instinct and become irritated when another car threatens their vehicles.

The tendency toward aggression is reinforced, Mr. Lueckert asserted, by the rigid cage of the car, which "can neither doff its cap nor beg your pardon in the event of improper behavior toward other road users."

When fast drivers are fined or punished in other ways, they merely become more aggressive, he said, and concluded that public policy should do more to reward good drivers.

Traffic enforcement in West Germany alternates between being strict and lenient.

A driver suspected of having drunk too much will be stopped and ordered to take a breathalyzer test on the spot. If he is found to have excessive alcohol on his breath, he will lose his right to drive for 30 days for a first offense.

Strictly Enforced

Because this enforcement is so strict, it is common for couples attending cocktail and dinner parties in Bonn to decide if the husband or wife will drink or drive.

But a recent survey by a magazine showed that for other offenses West Germany had milder penalties than other European countries.

The increased concern over safety has generated counterpressure from defenders of the right to speed.

A writer in the economics newspaper, Handelsblatt, argued that the traffic toll was lower than that from heart disease, cancer, other illnesses and even household and garden accidents.

Authorities have also pointed out that in recent years only 14 to 17 per cent of the country's traffic fatalities occurred on the autobahns. On the other hand, the government's figures show that 60 per cent of autobahn crashes result in deaths.

© Los Angeles Times.

Rail Union Hits Job-Cut Proposal In West Germany

BONN, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Reports that cuts of up to 300,000 jobs have been proposed in the work force of West Germany's federal rail roads (Bundesbahn) brought an angry response today from the main rail workers' union.

The row developed after the news magazine Der Spiegel reported that rail experts, in a secret study, had called for drastic reductions of jobs and services by 1985 in order to pull the rail roads out of the red.

Union leaders said that publicizing the experts' suggestions was a provocation. The need was for modernization through investment, not layoffs and cuts in services, a spokesman declared.

According to Der Spiegel, the team of experts has made proposals to cut financial losses by the rail roads which employ 400,000 persons and will this year receive state subsidies of 10 billion Marks ($3.9 billion).

The most radical proposal calls for a work force of only 100,000 in 1985 and an express rail network of 6,000 kilometer—roughly one fifth of the present length.

Debate Extended On Whale Quotas

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Four-nation talks on setting quotas for whale catches in the Southern Hemisphere this season have run into difficulties and have been extended, the Japanese Fishery Agency said today.

It said that officials from South Africa, Brazil, Japan and the Soviet Union were expected to agree by tomorrow on national quotas for sei and mink whales.

The talks, which began Thursday, are a follow-up to the International Whale Conference in London in June and last month, where the total catch limit for the season was set at 3,230 for sei whales and 6,810 for mink whales.



Associated Press.

COMPENSATION—Long necks make up for long legs for flamingos in Rome.

Manila's Concern Over Oil Supply

Economics Underlie Truce in the Philippines

MANILA, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Strong economic considerations were involved in the government's announcement last week that a cease-fire agreement had been reached with the Moslem insurgents in the southern Philippines.

The World Conference of Islamic Nations, which had been attempting to aid in a settlement of the Philippine insurrection, includes the Middle East nations which supply 70 per cent of the Philippines' oil. They also held out the possibility of loans for schools, housing and roads on the southern island of Mindanao if a settlement was reached.

The government of President Ferdinand Marcos has staked its survival on the success of its development efforts and is regarded as particularly vulnerable to pressures related to oil and the financing of development projects.

Cost of Fighting

The high cost of fighting the rebels was perhaps the most important consideration behind the cease-fire agreement. The annual report of the Philippine Constabulary, the biggest of the armed services, listed 275 violent encounters in the Mindanao region in the 12-month period that ended last month in which 566 rebels were killed and 183 wounded. Government casualties were not mentioned, although they are reported to be as numerous.

The goverment has allotted the biggest slice of its budget to defense since 1973 and, despite a huge deficit this year, appropriations for the armed forces continue to rise.

The insurgency, which had its roots in old grievances, began in 1970 and flared into organized fighting in 1972, when martial law was imposed and Moslem Filipinos saw themselves powerless under centralized control.

An official announcement Friday said Mr. Marcos had held the first of two meetings with a representative of the Moro National Liberation Front, the main guerrilla force, to discuss demands of the dissident Moslem minority on Mindanao.

The announcement said former Judge Abdul-Hamid Lukman, the spokesman of the guerrilla group, had accepted the government's cease-fire proposals. The Moslem judge, who went underground in 1972 and whose son is known to be a ranking officer of the Liberation Front, was accompanied to the Presidential Palace by the Marcos aides most involved with the Mindanao problem, Executive Secretary Alejandro Melchor and Rear Adm. Romulo Espaldon.

The cease-fire announcement Friday said Mr. Lukman would meet with Mr. Marcos again to discuss autonomy and the setting up of an "internal force" for the Moslem areas in the south.

Front Denies Negotiating

CAIRO, Aug. 18 (AP).—The office here of the Moro National Liberation Front denied today that it had delegated any representative to negotiate a cease-fire with the Manila government.

"Lukman is not a member of the organization and he was not delegated to negotiate with the Manila government."

The statement said that if the meeting took place, it violated decisions made early this year by the Islamic Conference that recommended that any negotiations should be carried out under its auspices.

U.S. Introducing Train Pass for Foreign Visitors

BOSTON, Aug. 18 (UPI).—The National Railroad Passenger Corp. said today that it is offering foreign travelers the U.S. answer to the Eurailpass.

Paul Reistrup, president of Amtrak, announced at a tourist industry conference that, starting Sept. 1, foreign tourists can travel to an unlimited degree on Amtrack trains for a low blanket rate.

The "Usarail Pass" will cost $150 for 14 days' use, $200 for 21 days and $250 for 30 days, Mr. Reistrup said. It will offer unlimited coach-class travel on the system's more than 25,000 miles of routes.

The pass will be sold only overseas and only to foreigners heading for the United States on tourist, student or business visas, he said. Citizens of the United States, Mexico and Canada will be excluded.

If a passenger buys, for instance, a $150 pass, he will save $154 on the $304 fare from New York to Los Angeles. Somebody staying in Baltimore could commute on Amtrak trains to Philadelphia or Washington on an unlimited basis for the duration of his pass.

Weapons Sales Denied by Swiss

BERN, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—The Swiss government today rejected allegations that it had allowed arms sales to "crisis areas" of the world during the year.

Commenting on a statement yesterday by the leftist Swiss Peace Council that military sales had been permitted to Saudi Arabia, India, Israel, Libya, South Africa and Thailand despite a Swiss law banning sales of military equipment to areas of tension, a Defense Ministry spokesman said the arms exports permitted had been minimal.

He said one pistol each had been sent to individuals in Saudi Arabia, India and Libya, and three pistols had been sold privately to Thailand. Small amounts of ammunition were sold to two Swiss shooting clubs in South Africa and 17 pounds of explosives were exported to an Israeli research laboratory.

Russian's Ouster Denied by Dutch

THE HAGUE, Aug. 18 (UPI).—The Dutch Foreign Ministry today denied a newspaper report that a Soviet military attaché was expelled a week ago for spying.

De Telegraaf had said that Andrei Kisseleff, 30, was expelled secretly about a week ago on espionage charges. But a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry denied that there had been any expulsion or declaration that Mr. Kisseleff was persona non grata. He admitted, however, that an employee of the Soviet Embassy had left the Netherlands.

De Telegraaf said in today's editions that the Dutch and Soviet governments had agreed to keep the expulsion secret to avoid disturbing the "spirit of Helsinki," a reference to the recent summit accord on European security and cooperation.

9 Mainland Chinese Hijack a Junk, Flee

HONG KONG, Aug. 18 (AP).—Nine mainland Chinese who hijacked a Hong Kong fishing junk and forced its crew to sail them to the British colony were being hunted by the Hong Kong police today.

The nine commandeered the junk yesterday in Chinese territorial waters, where its crew had been fishing. They jumped overboard and swam ashore off Hong Kong. None of the junk's crew was injured in the incident.

The incident was the fourth reported hijacking of a Hong Kong junk in two months by Chinese escaping from the mainland. Several of the earlier hijackers were captured and sent back to China.

Shah Pardons 241 For Security Offenses

TEHRAN, Aug. 18 (AP).—The Shah of Iran pardoned 241 prisoners today and they were released from jail, the military tribunal announced.

The pardon marked the anniversary of an Aug. 19, 1953, uprising in which the late Premier Mohammed Mossadegh was ousted and the Shah consolidated his hold on the throne.

The charges under which the prisoners were held were not announced but all had been convicted by military courts, which deal with security offenses.

By Bougainville Secessionists

Unity of Papua-New Guinea Threatened Before It Exists

PORT MORESBY, New Guinea, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—With only weeks to go before it officially shakes off the last vestiges of colonialism, the South Pacific territory of Papua-New Guinea already is facing a serious challenge to national unity.

The challenge is a declaration by the rebel Bougainville provincial government that the copper-rich island will break away from the country on Sept. 1.

The secessionist move is timed for only 15 days before Papua-New Guinea itself ends more than 50 years of Australian rule, on Sept. 16, and is threatening to throw the independence celebrations into turmoil.

The decision has presented the three-year-old government of Chief Minister Michael Somare with a problem that must be resolved if Papua-New Guinea is to make a smooth entry into nationhood.

The tropical island of Bougainville lies to the far east of the Papua-New Guinea mainland and comprises only about 2 per cent of the country's area, and its 87,000 inhabitants are only a small part of the nation's 2.5 million population.

But the fabulous wealth of the Conzinc-Rio Tinto-controlled Bougainville Island copper mine, situated at Panguan, is an integral part of Papua-New Guinea's post-independence economic planning.

Part Owner of Mine

The Papua-New Guinea government owns 20 per cent of the mine. Copper is already providing well over half of the territory's overseas revenue.

Bougainville, with its billion tons of copper reserves, is literally Papua-New Guinea's passport to a stable first decade of independence.

While major mineral reserves have been discovered on the mainland—including copper reserves in the Star Mountains of Papua—it will take up to 10 years before they can be exploited.

Bougainville is more than 600 miles from Port Moresby and the wide expanse of the Solomon Sea could be a sufficient barrier to enable Bougainville to cut itself away from the rest of Papua-New Guinea.

Secessionist leaders have already declared that they will "enforce" their demands with a campaign of peaceful civil disobedience should the Somare government attempt to oppose the declaration of independence.

"We will employ Mahatma Gandhi tactics to achieve our independence," said Bougainville district planner Leo Hannett, one of the leaders of the secessionist movement.

Secession is not a new word at Bougainville. At least three times since the late 1950s there have been serious attempts to bring about Bougainville independence.

The Island is about 130 miles long and 40 miles to 60 miles wide with a rugged central mountain range running through it. Many areas are still primitive and the villagers eke out a living by farming.

The establishment of the copper mine has not been the cause of the secession move, although it has provided fertile ground for the campaign.

For the last two months the secessionists have been carrying out an intensive village-to-village campaign telling inhabitants that, despite their multimillion dollar mine, Bougainville has been ignored by both the previous Australian administration and the present Papua-New Guinea government.

The secessionist leaders, including educated young men, have argued that too much of the income from the mine has been used to guarantee the economic independence of the rest of Papua-New Guinea.

"As far as Bougainville is concerned, the Somare government has been no better than the previous colonialists," Mr. Hannett said.

A government team led by Justice Minister Ebia Olewale has been close behind explaining that national unity was in the best interests of the people. Outwardly the government has been tight-lipped about the independence declaration, although Mr. Olewale announced that the government would not tolerate any violence or intimidation by secessionists on Bougainville.

Vatican to Celebrate Woman's Day Sept. 14

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 18 (AP).—The Vatican will celebrate "Woman's Day" on Sept. 14, the day on which Pope Paul VI will canonize Elizabeth Ann Bailey Seton, as the first U.S.-born saint, the central committee for "Holy year" celebrations announced today.

The committee did not say what other celebrations besides the canonization the Vatican plans to organize as part of Woman's Day. It said that the celebration was part of the UN International Woman's Year currently being observed.

Australia Cedes Large Tract to Aboriginal Tribe

SYDNEY, Aug. 18 (AP).—For the first time, an Australian government has given a tract of land to an aboriginal tribe on the basis that it was the tribe's traditional property.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam presented 1,250 square miles of land in the northern territory yesterday to members of the Gurindji Tribe. They will use the property, which is bigger than Rhode Island, to raise cattle.

The government owns the land but it had been leased to a private farming concern. The government bought the lease back for an undisclosed sum and then awarded the lease permanently to the Gurindjis.

At a ceremony with tribal singers and dancers, Mr. Whitlam said that the government is prepared to consider requests for land by tribes in other parts of the country.

The land granted is at Wattie Creek and contains ancient aboriginal burial sites. It is near a cattle station where aboriginal employees walked off their jobs nine years ago to protest living and working conditions.

Motors Making Gondola Trips Too Perilous

VENICE, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Beginning in October, gondoliers will stop carrying passengers across Venice's Grand Canal because motorboat traffic has made the trip too dangerous.

"Scarcely a day goes by without a gondolier ending up in the water after being caught in the wash of a motorboat," Giuseppe Fasan, a spokesman for the city's 600 gondoliers, explained today.

He said that, starting in October, crossing of the canal would be possible by bridge or motorboat.

Only 50 gondoliers now make Grand Canal crossings. The great majority of the 600 take tourists on sightseeing trips around the city.

U.S. Is Refusing Saigon General as Canada Deportee

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—The United States has rejected a request by Canada that it accept former South Vietnamese Gen. Dang Van Quang as a deportee, the State Department said.

"We explained that we are unable to accept him," State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said in response to a question about Canada's request of Aug. 5.

Gen. Van Quang cannot return as a deportee for his case does not fall within the terms of the arrangement between the two countries governing deportation, Mr. Funseth said. He said this arrangement defines the classes of deportees each country will accept from the other.

Mr. Funseth told questioners that Gen. Van Quang cannot be admitted as a parolee because he is not in danger seeking safe haven.

Asked whether Gen. Van Quang had made efforts on his own to return to the United States, Mr. Funseth said he was not admissible as a refugee because he elected to settle in Canada. But, he added, Gen. Van Quang was advised he could apply for an immigration visa and he has already filed a preliminary application for such a visa.

The process requires a thorough investigation, is difficult and is likely to take a number of months, Mr. Funseth said.

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ASK YOUR TRAVEL AGENT

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Tuesday, August 19, 1975 *

Back to the Middle East

In Vail, Colo., there was a good deal of optimism about Mr. Kissinger's imminent return to the Middle East. This found an echo in Cairo, but Jerusalem seemed intent upon dispelling any euphoria—a word Israelis have applied before to U.S. shuttle diplomacy—about the occasion. Considering the attacks made by the opposition in the Knesset on the government's intended concessions, this is understandable. Prime Minister Rabin, however realistic his own approach *may be, knows that many Israelis* are just as intent upon holding every inch of territory acquired in 1967 as most Arabs *are about regaining all of it.*

The interim agreement between Israel and Egypt which Mr. Kissinger has sought is just that: A single step toward resolving a vastly complicated situation. But it does necessitate the surrender by Israel of some very real and practical stretches of land in return for political considerations on Egypt's part. What might balance this exchange of earth for words is a U.S. presence on the new boundary—admittedly a limited presence, technical rather than military, only to be installed with congressional assent. But Americans in that critical area, in any numbers and in any capacity, would mean, at the very least, that the United States believes the lines will be respected. And that is significant.

There have been complaints, in Israel and in the United States, that Mr. Kissinger has been applying pressure on Israel to concede more than many in both countries consider wise. But it should not be forgotten that the real pressure does not come from Washington, *but from most of the world*, and that a fair amount of that pressure preceded the Arab oil embargo. At issue, for most of the nations concerned (this does not apply, of course, to such Arab countries as Libya or to the Palestine Liberation Organization) is not the survival of Israel, but its size; not to negotiated boundaries but to those created by force.

What the United States has sought is a withdrawal of Israel from the limits reached during the 1967 six-day war by bargaining, rather than by that simple surrender of territory which much of the world considers right and proper. Bargaining might mean some rectification of the pre-1967 borders; it certainly should mean some political guarantees. That is a good deal more than Israel could hope for without U.S. help. But the United States cannot stand up against all the world to sustain Israeli claims to some Solomonic empire or persistence by Israel in the status quo. International morality (such as it is), U.S. interests and those of Israel would not be served by such a stand.

It is important that this be recognized as Mr. Kissinger takes up his task as intermediary once more. The United States cannot be wholly objective about Israel—it has committed too much of material goods, or valid emotion, to that nation's existence. But there are limits to what the United States can accomplish for that purpose, as well as to its own conception of Israel. To state those limits may in fact bring pressure on Israel—but it is the pressure of hard facts.

Indochina in Flux

The Communist bloc's own power struggle for pre-eminence in Indochina shows signs of intensifying, just three months after the United States abandoned the region in defeat. A complex triangle of ideological and historical rivalries is provoking friction, not only between China and the Soviet Union but between Vietnamese and Cambodians, and among differing factions in their revolutionary regimes.

Long-standing strains between Hanoi and Peking showed up openly in the correct but low-key treatment accorded a North Vietnamese delegation visiting Peking last week. Their rivalry is also evident in the maneuvering of both sides' partisans in the shadowy leadership of Cambodia. When Phnom Penh recently announced the appointment as new deputy premiers of two politicians linked to Hanoi's Viet Minh movement, Peking radio hastened to reveal that a top-level Cambodian delegation was about to visit the Chinese capital—the first foreign trip by any of the Cambodian leadership since the Khmer Rouge took control last April. On arrival in Peking, the Cambodians were received with warmth and fanfare.

Especially baffling is the status of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state who lived in exile in Peking for five years. Though the rebel forces who nominally recognized his leadership have assumed power, the prince made no apparent effort to return to his capital; indeed, he even left Peking for a long sojourn in North Korea.

The United States is hardly in a position to influence these obscure maneuvers, even if it had an interest in doing so. But increased flexibility in Washington's approach to the new Communist regimes could help them maintain their independence of both Moscow and Peking.

There is no visible logic, for example, in the Ford administration's attitude toward private economic initiatives that could lessen Vietnamese dependence on Communist aid. A prominent U.S. banker is permitted to visit Hanoi on an exploratory mission, yet U.S. voluntary organizations are explicitly barred from sending economic and development aid to affiliated institutions in Vietnam—aid that they were permitted to supply even while the war was raging!

President Ford himself imposed this ban, reportedly against the recommendation of Secretary of State Kissinger. At least one affected organization, the American Friends Service Committee, intends to keep fighting the decision.

Fishnets and tractors donated by private Americans are not going to change the course of Indochina's Communist politics. But they are symbolic of the change in official U.S. attitudes which will have to occur if the United States ever expects to play a more constructive role in Vietnam's peace than it did in Vietnam's war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Angola's Agony

Though often indecisive in confronting the political crosscurrents of his homeland, Portugal's President Costa Gomes has taken a necessary firm stand in Angola. He has ordered colonial military commanders to reassume executive power in the Angolan capital, a move designed to forestall a forceful takeover by the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, one of three rival nationalist factions struggling for post-independence power.

Intense intercommunal fighting these past days has threatened to turn Angola into another Congo, and things may have already moved too far too fast for the Portuguese Army to succeed in stabilizing the whole colony. Determined as they are to stick to the Nov. 11 timetable for independence, the Portuguese governors nevertheless could not sit back and watch the civil strife escalate. Their only hope now is to provide a breathing spell in which the three nationalist movements can achieve a negotiated sharing of the power they will soon inherit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Limits of Diplomacy

In a Washington speech, Alexander Solzhenitsyn insisted that détente, to be acceptable, must embrace reduction of all armaments including those used for repressive purposes, safeguards against arbitrary totalitarianism and an end to hate propaganda passed off as "ideological warfare." Was he not right on all three counts? Kissinger the statesman would probably counter that the Russian writer is striving for the unattainable and that he himself has the task of achieving practical results. Yet it is worth recalling that the 1938 Munich agreement was the product of Chamberlain's and Daladier's desire to come to terms with the age they lived in, even though this postulated a degree of acceptance of the Third Reich. Few today will wish to adduce this as a piece of exemplary statesmanship. Can those who are seeking an accommodation with modern totalitarianism be any more certain than the men of Munich that they are not building on sand?

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

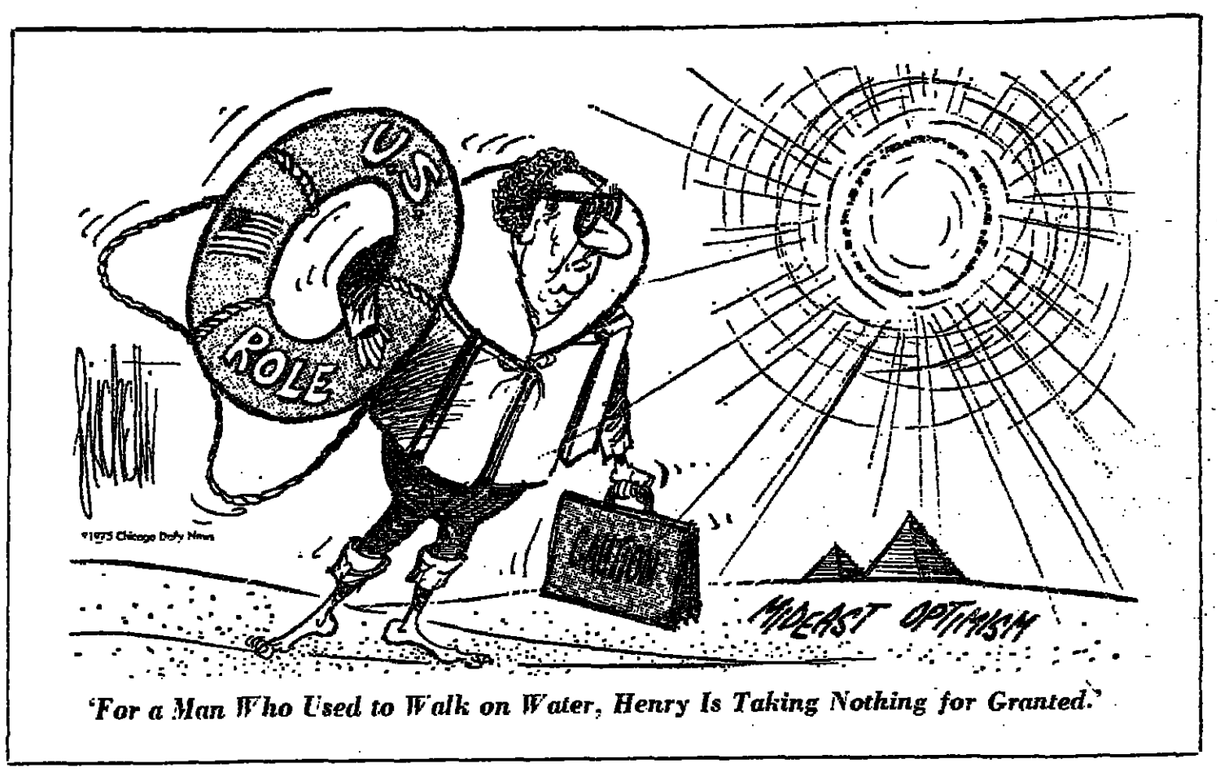
August 19, 1900

PARIS—The Venetian fete given at the Exhibition last night in honor of the awarding of the prizes was marred by a terrible accident. The accident happened when the fete was at its height, on the footbridge connecting the Esplanade des Invalides with the Quai d'Orsay. The balustrade gave way with a loud crash and several hundred people fell into the street below. The victims numbered over 50. None of the injuries, however, were fatal.

Fifty Years Ago

August 19, 1925

HONG KONG—The Chinese authorities at Canton have drawn up a set of rules for coastal navigation which especially hit British and Japanese vessels. Under the rules promulgated, vessels of any nationality, except British and Japanese, may run to and from any ports, provided they omit Hong Kong, and on entering the port, all steamers must be inspected by a picket corps of the "Anti-Imperialist Union." In addition, the export of foodstuffs is forbidden.



'For a Man Who Used to Walk on Water, Henry Is Taking Nothing for Granted.'

Sino-Soviet Rivalry and U.S. Influence in Asia

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON.—Intense rivalry between China and the Soviet Union has helped to limit the damage to Western influence in Asia since the American debacle in Indochina.

Long-term consequences are still clouded. American specialists caution. Nevertheless, the record of the intervening 15 weeks shows new evidence of the checkmate effect in which the competing power interests in the Asian-Pacific region offset extreme shifts in the power balance.

This is the most significant development in Asia since the collapse of American policy in Vietnam and Cambodia. The same principle may apply to the current turmoil in the Indian subcontinent.

Balance of Power

Developments in Southeast Asia since the United States was forced out of Indochina underscore that one side's losses cannot be counted as total, automatic gains for the other side in the balance of power. Because there was no monolithic Communist side to exploit what the United States lost, the repercussions of the Indochina policy defeat are markedly less extreme, at least so far, than the administration's public rhetoric forecast, officials privately agree.

There are now three Communist centers competing for power in Southeast Asia—Peking, Moscow and Hanoi—with Peking seeing its interests challenged by a Moscow-Hanoi affinity that has increased since the American pullout from Indochina.

China and North Vietnam, with the latter strengthened greatly by its victory in South Vietnam, are now prime competitors for influence in Cambodia, in Laos, and also in nations outside the Communist sphere, notably Thailand.

'Avalanche'

"The avalanche" slide into the Communist camp that was feared by many, including a few but not most U.S. experts, has not taken place in the past four months.

The frail Laotian coalition dissolved, as expected, although even there a tenuous, toehold U.S. presence still exists.

Nations caught in the middle, such as Thailand and the Philippines, reached for what diplomats call "accommodations" with China and North Vietnam, and moved to tone down their relations with the United States, not to sever them. Balancing among competitors for spheres of influence in Asia is still precarious, but far less risky with multiple centers of power.

The United States, in turn, has followed a damage-limitation strategy, with what administration policy-makers regard as considerable success. "In effect," one official said, "we have told Asian leaders, 'We are not going to force ourselves upon you—but we are not going to run away.'"

The experiences in recent months in Southeast Asia, showing that there is no simplistic East-West scoreboard for victories and losses, as the specialists were well aware, could be repeated in the political uncertainties that now face the Indian subcontinent. There the Sino-Soviet rivalry cuts equally deep.

The Soviet Union was Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's prime defender in India's drastic shift last June to authoritarian rule. Inevitably, China condemned India's action. The United States stood saddened, but officially silent, over the crackdown on basic democratic rights in "the world's largest democracy."

At first glance, Soviet interests are now exposed to jeopardy in adjoining Bangladesh, whose basic friendships were with India and the Soviet Union. The coup that eliminated President Mujibur Rahman last Friday is being tentatively recorded as a loss for the Soviet Union and India, and a gain for the United States and, simultaneously, China.

The ultimate validity of these initial assessments is open to question. Counting victories of alignment in the case of Bangladesh is a dubious game; the winner, or winners, may only gain a larger responsibility for sharing the burden of that nation's overwhelming economic miseries.

The new President of Bangladesh, Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed, more pro-American and pro-Western than the late Sheikh Mujib, quickly pledged to seek friendlier relations with all three great world powers—the United States, the Soviet Union and China. This is the balancing goal of most Asian nations caught in the middle.

View of Pacific

Across Asia, the triangular relationship that the United States forged with China and the Soviet Union in 1972 is diffusing balance-of-power competition, but in a way that does not necessarily benefit Moscow and Peking at the same time. To American strategists, power in the Pacific is a four-sided balance: America, Japan, China, the Soviet Union.

In a recent broadcast over Moscow Radio Peace and Progress beamed to Asia, a Soviet commentator protested:

"China's leaders view American military presence in Asia as a necessary condition for retaining the influence of foreign powers over the countries of that region.

"In due time Peking hopes to push American and Japanese influence out of Asia. But meantime, while Peking is still too weak to strive for sole leadership in Asia, it is interested in having the United States and Japan retain their positions. Peking is willing to compromise, and heavily, for the privilege of joining that exclusive club."

China's response to charges that Peking is winking at the retention of U.S. power in Asia (which in fact it is, as a counterweight against the Soviet Union) often comes in more colorful language:

"Under the signboard of 'socialism,'" a Chinese commentary goaded the Kremlin, "a superpower [the Soviet Union] has seized many bases in Asia and is stretching its hand in an attempt to get more. However, it has the impudence to denounce the other superpower [the United States] for keeping bases in Asia. Is this not strange?"

No Quarrel

U.S. strategists in private would not quarrel with either the Chinese or the Soviet interpretations of these rival objectives.

In the last three months, the Ford administration watched without opposition, although with some apprehension, as its allies in the South Pacific set out to repair relations with China and North Vietnam.

"Fortunately, it was a walk—not a rout," said one American official. "There was no switch of alliances," added another.

The Philippines established diplomatic relations with China on June 9, and Thailand did so on July 1. They encountered no urging by China to throw American military bases off their territory.

On the contrary, the visiting envoys were told in Peking that the Soviet drive for "hegemony" over Asia is the greatest threat. In addition, Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj publicly said he was told in Peking that "regional hegemony" is an added danger for Southeast Asia.

Code Term

"Regional hegemony" is a code term applied to North Vietnam. During the Indochina war, the ancient hostility between China and Vietnam was muted while Hanoi's leadership depended on both China and the Soviet Union for war support.

The war's end brought the old Chinese-Vietnamese rivalry into play. Now the Soviet-Chinese competition gives Moscow and Hanoi a mutual interest in opposing China's constant desire to prevent Vietnamese domination of the Indochina peninsula.

Hanoi's leaders, with their already-expanded domain and some $2 billion in captured U.S. weaponry, are now in a challenging position to make their capital a center of regional Communist power.

What the Soviet Union is saying in this current struggle presumably represents North Vietnam's attitude as well.

An article in the Soviet publication Teud on Aug. 5 charged that:

"During the recent visits to Peking of Philippine President F. Marcos and Thailand Prime Minister K. Pramoj, Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, Teng Hsiao-ping and other Chinese leaders intimidated them with inventions about the non-existent 'hegemonist aspirations' of the Soviet Union, pontificated about the 'illusory nature' of the international détente, and depicted China as the 'friend' and 'protector' of small states."

With each of the major Communist powers raising alarms about the other, the smaller nations gained freedom of maneuver.

Thailand and the Philippines, although calling for phasing out the long-disintegrating South East Asia Treaty Organization organized by the United States in 1954, have said in effect that there is no rush about it.

Thai Foreign Minister Chatichai Chunhawan last week suggested a phase-out "over the next two or three years," and even then asked for retention of some of SEATO's non-defense functions. Thailand also has made a point of retaining its adherence to the 1954 Manila security pact, which was the basis for SEATO, even though Thailand has asked U.S. troops to leave Thailand by next March.

Manila Acts

The Philippines has called on the United States to renegotiate its agreement for U.S. bases, but U.S. forces will remain.

Thailand is the acutely sensitive "weather vane," U.S. strategists say, for judging the long-range intentions of North Vietnam in Southeast Asia. Thailand has a long-existent and expanding guerrilla movement that could easily be ignited by Hanoi and supplied with captured American weapons, the strategists say.

American experts disagree about Hanoi's intentions in Thailand. Many are convinced that Hanoi's strategy is inescapably expansionist. Others are not, and expect the Hanoi leadership to concentrate instead on digesting what it has won in South Vietnam, extending its reach in Laos, and competing with China for influence there and in the most inscrutable new regime of Indochina, Cambodia.

On Selling the Russians Wheat

By Charls E. Walker

WASHINGTON.—In the flap over the impact on food prices of wheat sales to the Soviet Union, two important points have been overlooked.

First, the export of any goods produced and consumed domestically will tend to raise their price. Since that part of the supply which is sent abroad can't be consumed here, its domestic price will be higher than if no export demand existed.

Second, exports earn the foreign exchange we must have to pay for imports. Import we must, for we are far from self-sufficient in energy and many other basic materials.

Extreme

Carried to its extreme, the argument of those who oppose the export of even one grain of wheat (whether to friend or foe makes no economic difference) if it will increase the price of bread is fallacious. Or, at least, it's wrong, if they admit, as surely they must, that we've got to earn enough through exports to import goods we need.

Administration officials who say the extra exports of wheat will have no impact on its domestic price are also wrong. The price might not go up because other factors may be pushing it down. But, if so, it won't go down as far. The price impact is unavoidable.

As to those leaders of organized labor who speak out so stridently against the wheat exports—and even encourage longshoremen not to load the grain—let them ponder this proposition: If we don't sell wheat and other things abroad, then we won't have the foreign exchange to buy the expensive foreign oil that's needed to heat workers' homes and to fuel the factories that provide their jobs.

If labor leaders want to trade off jobs that way, that's their business. But both they and their members ought to be aware of what they're doing.

More Harm

Another point: Although most other producing countries market their crops under the oversight of a governmental board, we have appropriately relied upon the market mechanism instead.

The establishment of a governmental grain-exporting board here would ultimately do more harm than good. Therefore, so long as we avoid this dangerous step, the Russians will get their wheat either directly from us or circuitously through other routes. The result would be the same: an increase in the price of wheat here.

This said, however, United States leaders should give serious consideration to making a deal with the Russians.

This is the third time in my memory that their efforts to purchase grain from us have caused a big political flap and too much nonsense! (I talk the first was back in 1963).

If the Russians want ready access to our free and open markets, where no information is held back with respect to crop, then we should have either full information with respect to their situation each year, or a higher price, on the average, if we are to perform an "ever-normal-granary" function for them.

The mischief arises from the secrecy on their side, which prevents United States farmers, wheat processors, millers and consumers from making decisions with full information at hand.

If that secrecy is to be maintained, then we should extract a price for it. As it is, the Russians now tend to have the best of both worlds. But they've been pretty good at that for a long time.

Charls E. Walker was deputy secretary of the Treasury in the first Nixon administration. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

—Letter—

Something Wrong

We should remember that in 1974 Greek officers and Greek Cypriots supported openly by Greece temporarily ousted the President of Cyprus and threatened to take over the whole island including its Turkish communities.

Did they carefully put aside arms supplied by their NATO allies and refuse to use them?

Turkey, long one of our staunchest allies, now learns that she should not have protected her own people. She cannot even get delivery of equipment already paid for. She does not ask for "aid"—in fact refuses it.

There's something wrong!

DAVID H. BATCHELDER JR.
Beirut.

Assassination A Hot Potato In CIA Probe

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The Senate investigation into CIA assassinations is running into the sands of confusion. That is the immediate meaning of the subpoena issued the other day for new access to President Nixon's tapes and papers. The larger meaning is that even the most responsible authorities are unwilling to acknowledge that some issues are too delicate and complex for the rights and wrongs to be settled by mere investigation.

The starting point of the assassination muddle is President Ford. He made it known—in an offhand way that verges on irresponsibility—that the CIA had been involved in assassination plots against foreign leaders. When an outcry arose, as it was bound to, he assigned investigation of the matter to the Rockefeller Commission looking into domestic improprieties by the CIA. The implication was that the Rockefeller Commission would get to the bottom of the assassination business.

In fact, the commission went an inch deep and then stopped for lack of time and staff. So Mr. Ford passed the issue to a select Senate committee headed by Frank Church, D-Idaho, which was looking into the appropriate organization of the intelligence community.

Past Presidents

At that time, Mr. Ford said that he "did not want to be a Monday morning quarterback" on the actions of past presidents. The only reasonable inference was that past presidents were mixed up in the assassination business and that the Senate committee would make a definitive judgment on their role.

The committee did undertake a full-scale investigation, using a large and competent staff with access to the most privileged material. It examined the actions of all the postwar presidents and all the well-known assassination attempts.

It even went into one episode that was not an assassination attempt. That was the shooting of the Chilean chief of staff, Gen. René Schneider, in 1970, as part of a bungled effort to stage a kidnapping that would provoke a military coup against the Allende regime.

In handling the investigation Sen. Church behaved with exemplary responsibility. He refused, miraculous to say, television hearings that would have been a sensation and made him name a household word. He worked closely with opposition senators, notably John Tower of Texas, to produce unanimous decisions.

His one impropriety was to say that the CIA had behaved as "a rogue elephant." No doubt that put the case too strongly. What the senator meant was that the committee inquiry, despite the comments of the President and Vice-President, did not find there was clear presidential responsibility for all the actions taken by the CIA in the assassination area.

But even Sen. Church could not admit that the bureaucratic interplay between a president and a secret intelligence agency was inevitably a matter of willful, knowing ambiguity—a transaction where neither party wanted to know too much of the other's actions. Rather than merely say that, he is bowing out by demanding, through subpoena of the White House, documents from the Nixon presidency which are relevant to the Schneider killing.

The language of the subpoena strains for effect. It refers to gas masks and machine guns, presumably passed by the CIA, to those who did the killing. It requests tapes from a time when tapes were probably not being made. It refers to a highly sensitive special file of Nixon papers that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger says he didn't even know existed.

The upshot of the subpoena is to throw the hot potato back to the White House. Now, if any secrets remain unplumbed, if any loose ends remain untied, the White House can be blamed.

Turnabout is fair play, and President Ford is only getting now what he asked for when he handed the committee the assignment in the first place. But it is too bad somebody can't say fairly that ultimate responsibility for the assassinations probably can't be pinned down.

That way, all officials could get round to the serious business of writing new guidelines and establishing new machinery for command and control over the CIA. In the bargain there would be a little dent made in the popular myth that some kind of fix is always in, and that all the country's problems can be solved, if only there is a tough investigation of the bad guys.

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$12-Million Hong Kong Spectacle

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

HONG KONG (IHT).—"The Empress Dowager," a $12-million spectacle of 19th-century China, is now being cut from its original running of three hours for release in the West. A sequel, "The Last Tempest," is now in the editing stages.

Both are Shaw movies, made at Shaw Movie Town, Hong Kong's answer to Hollywood. The largest motion picture studios in Asia, they were established here in 1959 by Run Run Shaw. The studios produce 40 films a year.

"The Empress Dowager" centers on the conflict that arises when in 1894 the tyrannical empress must step down, handing over her power to Kuang-hsu. She continues to control the fortunes of the country behind the scenes. Her chief eunuch, Li Lien-ying, sends his subordinate, Kou Lien-tsai, to wait upon the emperor in the Yu Ching Palace. But the underling's actual duties are to spy on the 20-year-old monarch.

The struggle between the dowager empress and her son grows after China capitulates to the Japanese. Kou Lien-tsai is conscience stricken as he is impressed with the sincerity and patriotism of the emperor and the reformers. He petitions the dowager empress for her support of a more enlightened policy which will strengthen China. Instead of heeding the eunuch's plea, she orders his execution.



A court scene from "The Empress Dowager."

Pictorial beauty and superb reproduction of the fabulous Oriental court with lavish ceremonies and ritualistic decorum distinguish "The Empress Dowager." In directing the film, Li Han-hsiang has dramatized the political intrigues in a fascinating fashion. The exposition is leisurely. But the situations are presented in an exacting and studied manner, lending them depth and conviction and bringing a remote world to life. The approach is akin to that of Eisenstein in "Ivan the Terrible."

The sequel carries the biography of the empress onward through the Boxer rebellion and her downfall.

The next major project for the Shaws is a co-production with an American company, a film version of James Clavell's novel "Tai-Pan," set in 1841 when the British acquired Hong Kong after the first Opium War. The plot charts the cutthrost competition between Dirk Struan, the Tai-Pan of trade in Asia, and another master of skulduggery, boss of a rival fleet. Among its spectacular episodes is the destruction of Queen's Town by a typhoon.

The cinematic possibilities of the novel have long been recognized. MGM purchased the screen rights some years ago and made preliminary preparations to film it here. The project was abandoned as too costly.

As Hong Kong is now a modern city, skyscrapers and all, the producers will reconstruct the city as it looked in the 1840s on Clearwater Bay. Carl Foreman is writing the adaptation. No director has yet been selected.

How Women's Lib Is Changing Middle America

By Ann Blackman

WASHINGTON (AP).—In middle America, the lives of men and women are being affected by the women's movement. Some do not even realize it has happened.

Women who once worked only out of economic necessity say that now a million dollars wouldn't keep them home all day. More and more American women whose children have grown up are looking for jobs or going back to school—or thinking about it.

Husbands are helping more with housework and baby-sitting—not always willingly. Many men are confused as they watch their women becoming more outspoken, more self-assertive, more independent. "There were no truth-in-packaging laws when I got married," said a man married in the 1950s.

Government statistics show that four years ago women made up 43 per cent of the U.S. labor force. Today 33 million adult women work—composing almost 46 per cent of the labor force.

Last year there were 13-1/2 million mothers working or looking for jobs, 12 per cent more than in 1970.

Women also are postponing marriage. Last year almost half of all 21-year-old women were still single compared to 35 per cent in 1960.

Divorce

Although divorce statistics are climbing—last year there were 63 divorced persons for every 1,000 married people, the changes in most people's lives are less dramatic.

"I've changed in the past two years," says Kay Mark, at 36 a mother of three, an executive secretary in a Des Moines hotel and wife of a bread salesman. "I came back to work in 1970 because we needed the money. My husband didn't like me working at first. He had the feeling he wasn't providing for the family. Now he feels that other people have wives who work, too.

"I used to be of the opinion that your husband was to provide and love you, and you did everything for him," Mrs. Mark says. "Gradually I've pulled away from that thinking. Every once in a while we have a flare-up."

She hopes that her daughters do not marry at 20, as she did; that they pursue careers and take the rest of their lives—including a husband and family—as it comes "but not as their sole goal."

"I'd never go back to being a full-time housewife now," Mrs. Mark says. "I like going out. And I like being able to buy what I want to buy."

Less Traumatized

Even when divorce is imminent, women are less traumatized by the realization that they will be on their own. A North Dakota woman turned to a stranger on an airplane and confided unexpectedly, "Today is my 22d wedding anniversary. I'm 43 and have four children. I'm getting divorced." She applies some makeup and continues: "I have to get a job and don't have a clue what I'll do. But you know, I'm just beginning to live."

The depressed economy has given women reason to find jobs. Modern conveniences such as dishwashers and washing machines have freed them. And gradually, the women's movement has made it respectable.

Ed Grommet, a 24-year-old cost estimator for a Missouri conveyor factory, says his wife, a registered nurse, makes $150 a month more than he does. "I don't know where we'd be without it. Sometimes I ask her if she thinks I'm paranoid because she makes more. But I'm not."

Mr. Grommet says he and his wife just bought a new house, one they could not have afforded on one salary—"no way."

The women who seem happiest with their new lives are those who receive moral support from their families. Suzanne Warner of Louisville is one of these. She has just finished her first year of law school.

Mrs. Warner, 39, is the wife of an attorney, the mother of three teen-age boys. "You can be a volunteer forever," Mrs. Warner says. "I wanted a little bit of clout."

To allow her time for law school, her husband volunteered to get the boys off to school in the morning. Her sons offered to fix dinner several times a week.

"Now they clean up when their friends come over because they know it will give us time to do things together as a family," Mrs. Warner says.

A Beginning

Unlike Mrs. Warner, some women are just beginning to voice their independence. At Fort Knox, Ky., Nicola Kostic, 27, an aspiring artist and the wife of an Army drill sergeant, says she is losing weight and learning to drive so she can begin looking for a job.

"Three weeks ago I weighed six pounds less than 300," Mrs. Kostic says. "I wore a size 14 dress when we were married nine years ago. It was Betty Friedan's book, 'The Feminine Mystique,' that changed my thinking." The book, published in 1963, was one of the first feminine diagnoses of housewife malaise.

Mrs. Kostic says she grew tired of sitting at home all day, always dependent on her husband or a friend to drive her places.

"I'm not radical or anti-husband," she explained. "But I feel I'm not a whole person. By going out and becoming the whole person that I would like to be would give us a better relationship. My husband is growing, too."

Joe Hazelton, a tall, angular man in his early 20s, is among those men baffled by change. Sitting on a bench in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park, he says his girlfriend left him recently, and he blames himself "and that damned women's lib."

His Story

"We used to be pretty happy," says the young mechanic-dishwasher-handyman. "We were living together for a couple of years and everything seemed nice, with a few ups and downs."

She worked in a department store and kept house. Then, bit by bit, he says, his girl began complaining about things like doing most of the cooking, being called a "chick."

He says she started lighting her own cigarettes, squirreling away some money and sometimes balking at his suggestions; she wanted to do more. She wasn't happy.

Finally, she moved out.

"I don't want to put women down," Mr. Hazelton said. "I try to be nice to them, but I don't know what to do. And I seem to be doing the wrong things."

The Universe in a Bouillon Cube

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (NYT).—Making a one-volume encyclopedia is like taking the broth of the universe and condensing it into a bouillon cube.

Unfazed by the mass of ingredients, the Columbia University Press has just produced 10 1/2 pounds of nutrients called "The New Columbia Encyclopedia." It has more than 50,000 articles and about 6.6 million words in 3,052 pages.

With help from 91 scholarly consultants (62 from Columbia), new subjects were compiled and many incumbents—a tinkling mass of World War II generals, U.S. cities of fewer than 10,000 people—dropped. Added were about 7,000 articles on such topics as Country and Western Music, Walter Cronkite and Noam Chomsky.

Gerald Ford was not in the third edition (1963), now he is a star of only 39-line magnitude, and Guy Ford (1873-1962), the historian who had 21 lines, has dropped beyond the horizon.

Norman Podhoretz didn't make it, and neither did Norman Cousins (Samuel Cousins, the 19th-century English mezzotint engraver, is there). In what promises to prove a severe identity crisis, Erik Erikson is missing—a Freudian slip or at least an unadulterated blooper.

"We tried to pick people who were not flash in the pans," suggested Agnes McKirdy, senior editor for the humanities. She pondered the glow of the novelist John Gardner, and decided that his publicity was spectacular but that he might burn out. Mr. Gardner will have to wait for the fifth edition. John Gardner, chairman of Common Cause, will not.

The encyclopedia's sacred cows are Nicholas Murray Butler and opera. The former president of Columbia University runs to 52 lines—six words longer than in the last edition. William McGill, the current president, gets nine lines.

Since the editor in chief, William Harris, an opera buff, was unhappy with the article on opera, he wrote a new one himself. He said: "The opera article is inordinately long, you'll notice."

Given the saintly, royal, episcopal and common penchant for familiar names, keeping order in the ranks demanded punctilious discipline. The encyclopedia, for example, lists John 36 times on his own and 40 more in association with surnames and sobriquets such as Birch and Bull.

Richard Steins, senior editor for regional studies, shook up the encyclopedia's world when he found the third edition skimpy on Asia, Africa and Latin America. "We had about 13,000 words on Great Britain, but only 8,000 on all of Africa," he said. "We pretty much doubled the coverage of Africa and Asia, tripled it on Japan and took only about 3,000 lines from Great Britain."

Judith Bean, the copy chief, kept a firm hand on difficult transliterations and joined Mr. Steins in struggling with the propensity of remote regions to change their names and lose their lines in place.

All these are a long way from the first edition, which began with a 1927 letter from Clarke Fisher Ansley, who worked for the Encyclopedia Britannica to the Columbia University Press, suggesting a one-volume, short-entry encyclopedia.

Mr. Ansley was hired to supervise the work, which emerged as 1,950 pages with 5 million words. In its three classic editions, the encyclopedia sold more than 900,000 copies, and after Columbia University press trustees overcame fears of tainted prestige, the work also appeared in a supermarket edition.

The new edition costs $69.50 ($79.50 after Dec. 31), $135 with leather binding. J.B. Lippincott Co. will distribute the book.

When the Actors Are Deaf Men

WASHINGTON (WP).—"They don't hear the clapping—but they don't hear any boos, either. And if there is coughing during a performance, they're not distracted by it."

Moshe Efrati was speaking of the Israeli Demama dance group, of which he is director and choreographer. But this was true of nearly all the actors, mimists and dancers at an international festival of drama which was part of the Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf, which met here.

The Israelis do a blend of dance and mime. Germany, Poland, Switzerland and Sweden sent mime groups. And the U.S. National Theater of the Deaf performed dramas with actors using sign language in combination with hearing actors who simultaneously speak the roles.

The Swiss mime chorus did "The Healing of the Deaf," a play based on biblical text, about how the deaf shall be made to hear again.

But most of the dramatic material performed had nothing to do with deafness as such. The German Theater of the Deaf did Faust," the Polish mime group had an interpretation of the Apocalypse and the American group did Solomon Ansky's "The Dybbuk."

The point of the congress festival was to exhibit the range of theater art and entertainment available to the deaf.

Dance and mime do not, of course, require hearing or speaking from either side of the footlights. And David Hays, the director of the National Theater of the Deaf—which performs as much for hearing audiences as for deaf—feels that the dual role interpretations he uses synthesize into something deeper than either would be separately.

"Usually, you get a good voice and a good body, but not necessarily both in the same person," said Mr. Hays. "In the deaf actor, the voice is the body. He speaks with his body."

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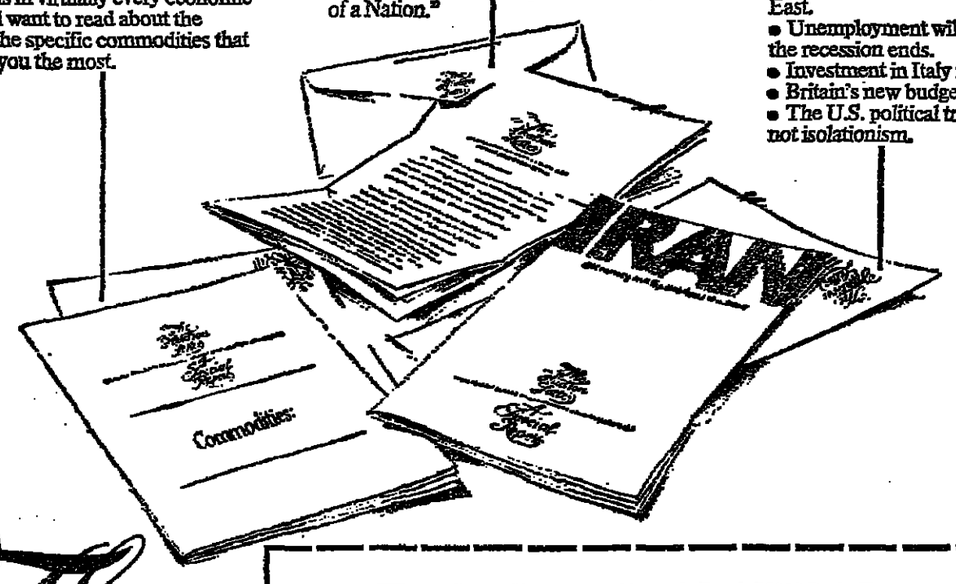
The decline of the dollar and the pound, this year's levelling off of oil prices, the abandonment of the "official" price of gold last December, and the continued debate over British membership in the Common Market are among recent developments that were forecast in advance by Hudson Europe, frequently at a time when public opinion was overwhelmingly to the contrary.

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- Unemployment will stay high even after the recession ends.
- Investment in Italy makes sense today.
- Britain's new budget won't succeed.
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1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
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41⅞	35¼	AbbtLab wi		2	35½	35¼	35½—	¼
47¾	32¼	ACF In 2.40	8	x31	39¾	39¾	39¾+	⅝
10⅞	7	AcmeClv .50	4	5	8	8	8	
4¼	1½	AdmDg .04e	7	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
11	7½	AdmEx .77e		15	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
6¼	2⅝	Adms Millis		3	4	3⅞	4 +	¼
9¼	3¼	Addressog	61	42	6¼	6	6⅛	
10	7½	AdvInv .28e		21	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
29⅞	20	AetnaLf 1.08	13	132	22⅜	22	22 —	¼
43⅞	37	AetnaLf pf 2		1	37½	37½	37½	
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	6	25	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Aileen Inc	9	56	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
77⅜	44⅜	AirPrd .20b	16	403	68⅝	62⅞	63⅞—	5⅛
13⅞	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	9	135	10⅜	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
23⅞	10½	Aircoinc 1	6	47	19⅞	19¼	19¾+	⅛
3⅞	1	AJ Industris	6	14	2⅝	2½	2½	
17¼	10½	Akzona 1.20	41	8	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
14½	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	6	5	15⅞	13¼	13¼—	⅝
17⅞	9	Alaska Intrs	10	44	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅜
19⅞	12⅞	Albanyin .60	8	5	15⅝	15	15½—	⅛
20⅝	12½	Albertsn .60	10	44	19⅞	19¼	19¼—	⅛
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27	15¼	AlconLb .24	22	87	22	21½	21½—	⅝
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42	27	AlldCh 1.80	8	49	37½	36⅞	36⅞—	½
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15⅞	8	AlldProd 1	6	3	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
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12¼	6⅞	AllisChal .26	6	22	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
8	5⅞	AllrtAut .56	6	3	7⅛	7	7 —	⅜
12½	7⅝	AlphaP .30p	4	40	9	8½	9 +	⅜
50½	27⅞	Alcoa 1.34	13	275	47⅞	45¼	47¼+	¾
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43⅞	30½	A Brnds 2.48	7	65	36⅞	36	36¼+	⅛
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34½	28	A Can 2.20a	6	64	29⅞	29¼	29⅜	
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13	7⅞	AmDist .12p	65	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
29½	16½	A DisTel .52	11	187	22½	22	22⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2½	AmDualVr		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21	14¼	AmElPw 2	9	421	18¾	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
12½	5⅞	AFamily .24	6	59	8⅞	8¼	8¼—	⅛
6	3⅛	AmFin .20	15	5	3⅞	3¼	3⅞+	⅛
14½	11¾	AmF pf1.50		z420	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
24⅞	20⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		17	22⅞	22½	22⅞—	⅛
17¼	14⅛	AGenCv 1.32		6	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
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5	1⅞	Am Invest		12	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7¼	3½	A Medicl .12	7	40	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7¼	1½	A Medicorp	6	44	5⅞	5½	5½	
7¼	3¼	Am Motors		142	6	5⅝	5¾—	⅛
38¾	20⅝	ANatG 2.54b	7	72	33½	32⅞	33⅛+	⅝
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16½	8⅛	AmStand .20	6	84	15	14¼	14⅞+	⅛
55	41⅞	A Std pf4.75		4	53	53	53 —	½
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14¼	11	AW 5pf1.25		z100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	1
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7	5¼	Armada Co	6	6	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
34	23	Armco 1.60a	5	281	28⅞	27¼	27½—	½
30¼	23⅞	Arm pf 2.10		3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+	¼
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z130	48½	47	47 —	1
23	20¼	ArmstCk .80	25	23	20¾	20⅝	20⅞—	⅛
39⅞	48⅞	ArmC pf3.75		230	45½	45⅞	45⅞—	½
17⅞	13½	Armst Rub	10	7	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
14	10½	AroCorp 1	5	22	12½	11¾	11⅞—	½
8½	5⅝	Arvin .22t	28	24	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
4⅞	35⅞	ASA Ltd .80		104	41⅞	40⅞	40⅞—	⅛
19¼	13½	Asarco .60	6	358	14	13½	13⅞—	¼
24⅞	16⅞	AshlOil 1.50	4	78	20¼	20	20	
37¾	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	10	97	24⅞	24	24 —	⅜
25⅞	17¼	AsdSpg 1.40	7	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
10¼	5½	Athlone .40	3	68	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜+	⅛
5⅝	2½	Atico 1.50e		9	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
19½	12⅞	AtlCyEl 1.90	6	30	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	16	524	107½	106⅞	107⅞—	1⅜
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		68	71½	70⅞	70⅞—	⅜
5⅞	1⅞	Atlas Corp		174	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅞	3⅞	ATO Inc .20	5	16	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
63	27⅞	AutDat .23e	29	55	52¾	52¼	52¼+	¼
6	1½	Autom Ind	5	26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅞	2⅞	Avco Corp		68	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
1½	⅞	Avco Cp wt		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
23¼	9¾	AvcoCp pf		19	13⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
33¾	21	AveryPd .30	21	155	23⅞	22¼	23¾+	1¼
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	9	12	7⅛	7	7	
9⅞	4⅞	Avnetinc .40	4	47	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	20	426	37⅞	37	37½—	⅜
24½	12½	AztecOG .20	16	30	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞+	⅛

B

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27⅞	13½	BabckW .80	7	104	21¾	21⅛	21¼—	⅛
7⅞	3	Bache .20e	11	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅞	4½	Bakerin .20	9	98	8⅞	8½	8⅞—	¼
55	32	BakerOil .12	17	41	49½	48⅞	48⅞	
20¼	11½	Ball Cp .70	7	14	13¼	11⅞	11⅞—	½
15¼	11	BallyMf .02e		59	14½	14	14½	
22¼	15½	BaltGE 1.96	6	90	20¼	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
41¼	25⅞	Bandag Inc	22	83	32	31½	31½—	¼
6	2⅞	Bangr Punt		5	4	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅞	7⅛	BanP pf.25		5	7¼	7½	7⅛—	⅛
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	23	31½	31	31⅛	
13⅞	9½	Bk of Va .25	5	6	11¾	11⅞	11¾+	¼
42	31¾	BankTr 3	5	25	35⅞	35⅛	35¼+	⅛
30⅞	19¼	BardOil 1.60		93	27¾	27½	27⅞+	⅜
18½	11¼	BardCR .20	14	29	14½	14	14⅛+	⅛
11⅞	6⅞	Basicinc .60	9	22	9⅞	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
27⅞	14½	BatesMf .20	2	52	20½	19⅞	19⅞—	¼
39½	21⅞	BauschL .60	15	777	33	32⅞	32⅞+	¼
51⅞	31½	BaxtLab .19	27	84	36⅞	37½	37⅞	
18	14½	BayStG 1.60	5	3	16⅞	16¼	16¼	
4⅞	3¼	BayFCig .24		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24½	14¾	Bearing .40	9	36	19¼	18¾	19¼+	⅜
24⅞	14⅞	BeatFds .72	11	149	18½	18½	18½	
38⅞	17⅞	Beckmn .50	14	36	31¼	30⅞	31¼+	1⅛
37⅞	23	BectDick .40	19	94	33¼	33⅛	33¼	
14⅞	6⅞	BeechA .70	5	8	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
31	15	Beker .28	3	109	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
22	11½	BelcoP .80e	3	36	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
17	12¼	Belden 1.20	8	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
8⅝	5¼	BeldHe .30b	9	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
23¼	10⅛	Bell How .84	7	31	12½	18	18 —	⅛
18	13¾	BemisCo 1b	7	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
44½	21¾	Bendix 1.80	8	16	39	38¾	38¾—	⅛
69⅞	55	Bendix pf 3		1	58¾	58⅞	58¾+	1¼
21¼	14⅞	BenfiCp 1.25	5	67	17⅛	15⅞	16⅞—	⅛
51¾	38	Benef pf4.30		1	49¾	49¼	49¾+	½
27½	21½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z400	25½	24¾	25½+	1½
7¼	3	BenfStd Mtg		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅞	2½	BengtB .07e	5	12	2½	2¼	2¼—	¼
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		88	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
11⅞	2⅞	Best Prod	13	19	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+	⅛
40¼	24¾	BethStl 2a	4	305	35⅞	34½	34½	
63	35¼	BigThre .28	20	36	53¼	53	53	
35¾	20⅞	BlackDr .40	27	155	26⅛	25½	25⅞+	⅛
6¼	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	23	16	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
15¼	10¼	BlisLau 1.10	5	19	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
16½	10⅞	BlockHR .80	9	716	13¾	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
33¾	12½	BlueBell .80	9	16	30½	30⅛	30⅜+	⅛
4	1⅞	Bobbie Brks		21	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
27⅞	15⅞	Boeing .60	8	344	27½	26⅞	27 +	⅛
27¼	19	BoiseCas .65	9	224	22⅞	22¼	22⅛—	⅛
22	15⅞	BkMont 1.50	7	11	20½	20	20 —	⅛
26⅞	20⅞	Borden 1.20	9	172	24	23⅞	23⅞	
19⅞	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	9	94	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
3⅞	1½	Bormans	5	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
24⅞	15½	BosEd 2.44	8	31	22	21¾	21⅞+	⅛
10½	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		34	10½	10	1	
8¼	5	Braniff .20e	6	123	7¼	7	7¼	
50⅞	36½	BriggsS 1.60	15	15	49⅞	49	49	6
69	46½	BristMy 1.60	14	131	56⅞	55⅞	56¼+	⅛
46	33	BristM pf 2		13	39⅞	39¾	39¾	
12¼	4½	BritPet .40e	4	51	11⅞	11	11 +	⅛
20½	13¾	BrkwyGls 1	7	21	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	6	16	15¾	15⅝	15¾+	¼
11⅞	9⅞	Brown Co	3	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
19⅞	13½	BwnGp 1.20	9	19	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
8⅞	4⅞	BwnShrp .20	6	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅞	5	BrwnFer .20	2	122	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
15¾	9	Brunswk .40	8	121	11½	11⅞	11⅞+	¼
15	9¼	BrushW .40	6	57	12¼	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
7	2⅞	BT Mtg .90e		11	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
51¼	25	BucyErie 1	16	120	44⅞	43¼	44⅛+	⅝
10⅞	7⅛	BuddCo .60	11	15	8¾	8	8 —	⅛
4¼	2¾	Budget Ind		2	3	3	3	
9⅞	5⅞	BulovaW .50	4	22	6¼	6	6	
22⅞	16⅛	BurkHrl 1.84		15	18¼	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
8	3¼	BunkrR .20p		79	5	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
29⅞	14⅞	BurlInd 1.20	16	98	25½	25¼	25¼+	⅛
42⅞	29	BurlNn .850	10	175	31	29½	31 +	1¾
7⅞	6⅞	BurlNo pf.55		14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
32	14¼	Burndy .92	10	5	27½	27½	27½	
110¾	61⅞	Burrghs .40	23	193	92½	92½	90⅞—	1⅜

C

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅞	2½	CabCab For		24	3	3	3	
23⅞	16¼	Cabot Cp .52	124	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	¼
3½	1⅞	Cadence Ind		10	2½	2⅜	2⅞—	⅛
6¼	2⅞	Caesars Wrl	6	20	4	4	4	
4⅞	2¼	Cal Finanl		13	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
16¼	13⅞	CalP Ut 1.52	7	9	15¼	15	15¼+	½
18¼	7½	Callahn .30r	13	31	15⅞	15	15⅞	
3⅞	1⅛	Camrn Brn		20	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
25¾	24½	CamRL .60a	16	29	25¼	25¼	25¼	
34	27⅞	CamSp 1.24	12	33	31⅞	31⅝	31¾—	⅝
17⅞	13¼	CdnPac .25e	6	25	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
12⅞	7⅝	CanalR 1.10	9	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
43½	22	CapCit Com	13	4	37¼	37	37¼+	½
28¾	21⅞	Cap Hold .34	13	87	21⅞	21½	21¾+	¼
3½	1⅛	CapIt Mtg		24	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
47¼	29¼	Carbor 1.70	5	x6	38	37¾	38 +	½
3	2	Carling OKe		1	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
14⅞	10⅞	Carlisle .88	5	15	10⅞	10	10 —	⅛
66	33⅞	CaroCbOh 5		z300	58⅞	57½	57½—	1
18⅞	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	238	16½	16	16⅛	
26⅞	24½	CarP pf2.67		5	25⅞	25½	25⅞	
24¾	15⅞	CarTec 1.60	4	x6	23¼	23	23 +	½
15⅞	6⅞	CorrCp .52	35	277	9⅞	9	9 —	⅛
13¼	10	CarrGn .90e		11	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅛
25	13½	Cart Hwl .80	14	29	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	½
42½	24¼	CartHw pf 2		2	37	37	37 —	½
10½	6⅞	CartWall .40	8	16	7¾	7½	7½	
9⅞	6⅞	CascNGs .92	68	4	8⅞	8	8⅛+	⅛
17½	13¼	CastlCk .80b	5	27	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
70⅞	43	CaterTr 1.80	12	145	68¼	67⅞	67¾—	⅛
54	29⅞	CBS 1.45	12	100	47¼	46⅞	47⅛+	½
37	25½	CBS pf 1		4	31	31	31	
2⅞	⅞	CCI Corp		5	1⅝	1½	1½	
39⅞	25⅞	Celanse 2.60	8	56	33¾	33½	33¼+	⅛
11⅞	5	Centex .12	23	65	8⅞	8½	8⅝+	¼
15⅞	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	4	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
17⅞	11¼	CenIllLt 1.60	8	x23	15⅞	15	16 —	¼
43	43½	CnIL pf4.50		z20	45	44⅞	44⅞—	2
13½	9⅞	CenIIPS 1.28	8	72	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅛
20⅞	14½	CenLaE 1.22	7	11	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞+	⅛
15	10⅞	CeMPw 1.34	10	17	13½	13⅛	13½+	⅛
19⅞	13⅞	CenSoW 1.15	8	49	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
15	10	CenSoya .60	11	87	15	14¾	14¾—	⅛
22⅞	16½	CenTel 1.20	8	39	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
25	6½	Centrn Data	10	55	17½	16⅞	17 —	½
17½	11⅞	Cerro 1.20	7	50	14⅞	14	14 —	⅛
12½	6⅞	Cert-teed .60		20	11⅞	11	11 +	⅛
20¼	11⅞	CessnaAir		3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
15¼	10½	Champint 1	6	127	16	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
17¼	13½	Chml pf .20		17	17	16¾	17	
14	9	ChamSp .60	9	x105	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	
6½	3⅞	Charter Co	3	131	5⅛	4⅞	5 —	⅛
27½	19¾	Chartr NY 2	5	12	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	
9⅞	7	ChaseFd .60		7	7¼	7¼	7¼	
39¼	26½	ChaseM 2.20	4	139	33⅛	32½	32¼+	½
8⅞	3	ChasT 1.73e		151	3⅛	2⅞	3	
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40a	9	21	6¼	6	6¼ +	⅛
45⅞	22⅞	Chemin 1.19	4	163	37⅞	35	35 —	½
43⅞	29½	ChmNY 2.88	5	41	36¾	36⅝	36⅞—	⅞
33	28	CheVa 1.80a	5	4	33¼	33¼	33¼	
67	37⅞	Chesbg 1.36	20	92	57¼	55⅞	57⅛+	⅛
37⅞	26	Chessie 2.10	6	57	32½	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
16⅞	10¼	ChlEasIf .65	5	6	13½	13½	13½—	¼
11¼	5⅞	ChiMilw Cp		24	5¼	5½	5½—	⅛
15	10	Chl Milw pf		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
31½	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	7	15	26⅞	26⅛	26¼	
4⅞	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	¼
6	2⅛	Chris Craft		169	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
12½	5½	ChCft cvpf		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
13	8⅛	Chromal .70	5	19	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
14½	7⅞	Chrysler		437	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	¼
2⅞	1⅛	Chrysler wt		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1	CI Mtg Gp		29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅞	2½	CI Rlt Inv		14	3¼	3¼	3¼—	
21⅛	18⅞	CinBell 1.60	7	12	20⅛	20	20 —	¼
18½	15¼	CinGE 1.64	8	59	16½	16⅛	16⅞+	⅛
104¾	94½	CinG pf9.30		z40	101	101	101	
53⅛	44	CinG pf4.75		z130	50	49¼	50	
48½	40¼	CinGE pf 4		z70	43	42¼	42¼—	
25½	16⅞	CinMila 1.40	7	x15	18⅞	18	18⅞+	
37½	30½	CIT Fin 2.20	7	59	30⅞	30	30¼—	
39	28⅞	Citicorp .88	12	505	32¾	32⅛	32¾—	
53½	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40	8	81	45⅞	44½	44½—	
6	2½	CitzSR 1.17e		32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	
4⅞	1⅞	Citizns Mtg		3	2	2	2	
9¼	4⅞	CityInvst .66	17	128	7⅞	7	7	
19½	11⅞	CityIn pf B2		25	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	
3⅞	1⅞	City Strs		14	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞+	
34¼	22⅜	ClarkE 1.60	7	19	28¾	28½	28⅞—	
14½	7⅞	ClarkOil .50		12	11	10¾	11 +	
7	2⅞	CLC Am .24	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
103½	66⅞	ClvClf 2.60a	11	5	99½	99⅛	99½+	
28⅞	23⅞	ClvElIll 2.43	7	50	25½	25¼	25⅛+	
81	68½	ClEIll pf7.40		z200	75	74	75 —	1
13½	6⅞	CloroxCo .52	12	257	10⅞	10¼	10¼—	
8	3¼	CluetPea .30		286	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛+	
11⅞	6⅞	CluetP pf 1		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅞	6⅞	CMIInv Cp		25	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅞	3¼	CNA Finl		20	6	6	6	
13¼	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		14	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
12	9⅞	CNA I 1.08a		4	10⅞	10½	10⅞	
1⅞	½	CNA Larw		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅞	6½	CNAL pf2.10		24	7½	7¼	7¼	
11⅞	5⅞	CoastSt Gas	3	323	8⅞	7⅞	8 —	
20⅞	15⅞	CsISG pf1.83		2	18½	18⅞	18½+	
93½	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	23	116	78⅛	76⅛	76⅝—	1⅛
9⅞	4½	CocaBtlg .40	16	152	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
14	6½	ColdwBk .36	8	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
4⅞	1½	Coleco Ind		11	3⅛	3	3	
34⅞	22	ColgPal .68	15	202	27⅞	27⅞	27½—	¼
51⅞	43	ColgP pf3.50		z10	46	46	46 —	1
10⅞	4¼	CollinAik .40	41	74	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
5½	2⅞	Collins Fd	85	9	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
41¾	24⅞	ColPenn .40	12	71	31¾	31⅞	31⅞+	⅛
22⅞	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	7	7	20½	20¼	20¼	
25⅞	23¼	ColtInd 2	3	66	29½	28¾	29⅛+	¼
54⅞	41½	Colt pf4.25		3	47¼	47⅛	47⅛+	⅛
21	16½	Colt pf1.60		10	18¾	18½	18½—	⅛
28⅞	22⅛	ColGas 2.06	7	119	24⅞	23⅞	24 +	¼
56¼	49¼	ColGs pf5.62		2	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	
54⅝	51⅝	ColGs pf5.48		10	51¾	51¾	51¾—	¼
9⅞	2⅝	Colum Pict	15	94	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
22¼	12⅞	ColuSOh 2	7	98	20½	20	20⅛+	⅛
5	1⅛	Colwel Mtg		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
16⅞	5	Combd Com	6	22	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	
57⅞	25⅞	CombE 1.90	12	64	47¼	46½	46⅞—	¼
29⅞	22⅛	ComwE 2.30	9	61	25	25½	26 +	½
30⅛	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		15	29	28¾	29 +	¼
23½	19	ComwE pf 2		11	21½	21¼	21½+	⅜
22¼	17⅞	ComE pf1.90		2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
19⅞	16½	ComE pf1.42		2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
12⅞	5¼	ComwO .22t		58	9⅞	9½	9½	
22	13⅛	ComO pf1.72		6	19½	19¼	19¼	
27⅞	9⅞	Compugrp	7	13	20⅞	20	20 —	¼
6⅞	1⅞	Comput Sci	14	54	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
46½	28⅞	Comsat 1	8	72	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞+	⅛
9¼	3¼	ConAgra		4	8	7⅞	8	
27⅞	15¾	ConeM 1.20a	5	33	26⅛	25¼	26⅛+	1⅛
13⅞	4½	Congole .20e		503	10⅞	10¼	10½	
16½	10⅞	ConnM 1.60	9	23	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
22⅞	10⅞	Conrac .70	7	70	17½	16⅞	17⅜+	⅜
14½	7½	ConEd 1.10e	4	175	12⅛	12¼	12½—	⅛
60½	41½	ConEd pf 6		1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞+	⅛
46¼	34½	ConEd pf 5		4	43¼	43⅛	43⅛—	
18¼	12⅞	ConFds 1.35	56	83	16⅞	16⅞	16⅛—	⅛
56½	43½	ConF pf4.50		3	50¼	50¼	50¼	
17¼	9½	ConFrgt .70	12	25	16¼	16	16 —	¼
27	21⅞	ConNGs 2.18	7	63	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛+	1⅛
19¼	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	9	131	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞—	⅛
68	51¼	CnPw pf7.45		z210	63½	63¼	63½+	¼
76	49	ConPow pf 6		1	67½	67½	67½+	½
59⅞	52½	CnPw pf5.50		6	54⅞	53½	53½	
46½	34⅞	CnPw pf4.52		z180	43½	43	43	
42¾	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z100	40½	40⅞	40½+	¼
6⅞	2½	Cont Air Lin	25	33	5½	5¼	5¼	
28⅞	23	ConCan 1.80	7	108	23⅞	23¼	23⅞—	⅛
9½	5½	ContCop .50	2	33	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅛
43	32½	ContCp 2.60	10	x47	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
47	36¾	CtIC pfA2.50		x3	39¾	39½	39⅞+	⅛
46⅞	35¼	CtIC pfB2.50		x4	39½	39½	39½+	⅛
46⅞	26⅞	ContlCp 2.20	7	70	42	41⅞	41⅞+	⅛
10¼	6½	ContIP 1.31e		38	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅛
2⅞	1⅞	ContI Rlty		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
75	40⅞	ContOil 2	9	164	65⅞	64½	64⅞—	⅞
14⅝	10	ComtTel 1	8	55	11⅞	10⅞	11	
23½	10⅞	Control Dat		153	16⅞	16¼	16½+	⅛
45	36½	CnDt pf4.50		230	40	39¾	40 +	¼
29	19⅞	Conwood 2	7	4	27¼	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
4⅞	1⅞	CookUn .13r		109	3½	3¼	3½+	⅛
58½	22⅞	Coopind 1.44	11	x59	55¼	55	55⅛+	⅛
9⅞	4½	Cooper Lab		31	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
8¼	4½	CoopTR .60		17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
12¼	10	CopT pf1.25		2	12	12	12	
11½	7½	Copeind .60	11	3	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞—	⅛
37⅞	17½	CoppRg .50a		185	38¼	36⅞	38¼+	2
30¾	19¼	CopwCp 1.80	4	53	31½	30¼	31 +	¼
3	1⅛	Cordura Cp		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
55⅞	28⅞	CornG 1.12a	22	107	42⅞	42	42 —	⅛
9	4⅛	CowlesC .30	6	2	7	7	7	
26⅞	10¼	CoxBdct .40	9	29	19⅞	19½	19⅞+	⅛
50¼	32⅞	CPC Int 2.14	10	100	44½	42⅞	42⅞—	1⅛
52½	26½	Crane 1.60	3	164	43½	42⅛	42⅞—	⅛
6	3¾	CreditF .24	13	11	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	
26⅞	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	7	57	22⅞	21½	22⅞+	½
11⅞	7	CrompK .80	7	x13	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞+	⅛
22¼	12½	CrouHin .70	7	6	19¼	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
56⅞	46½	CroHi pf3.35		5	51⅞	51¼	51¼—	⅛
23⅞	14⅛	Crown Cork	9	82	19¼	19⅞	19½—	¼
39¾	24⅞	CrwZel 1.80	9	121	39¾	38⅞	39⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5½	Culligan .40	7	11	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	⅛
25½	15½	CumEng 1a	8	10	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
6½	5¼	CunnDrg .20	13	17	6	5⅞	5⅞	
12	9¾	CurInc 1.05e		22	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
15½	5½	CurtisWr .40	8	58	11⅞	11	11⅞+	⅛
28¼	15⅞	CurtisWrA 2		923	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
33½	18	CutlerH 1.60	6	13	26½	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
24⅞	16⅞	Cyclop 1.40a	2	17	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
31⅞	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	20	24	24	24 +	⅛

D

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17½	9⅞	Damon .20	14	56	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
7⅞	4⅛	DanRiv .10p		19	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
30¼	15½	DanCp 1.36	7	17	30	29⅞	30	
28⅞	12½	Dartind .60b	8	7	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
32	20½	Dartind pf 2		7	29	28⅞	28⅞—	½
38⅞	8⅞	Data Genl	20	157	30¼	29⅞	29¾—	¾
14½	9¼	DaycoCp .50	4	13	10⅞	10¼	10⅛—	½
20½	6½	DaytHud .72	12	59	18⅞	18⅛	18¼+	⅛
17⅞	12	DaytPL 1.66	7	51	15¾	15½	15⅞+	⅛
13⅞	5¼	DeanWit .50	7	40	11	10¾	11 +	⅛
47¾	34½	Deere 1.80	6	315	40⅛	39⅞	40	
13½	9	DelmaP 1.20	6	112	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
27¼	20⅞	DelmMon 1.80	6	75	26	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
41⅞	25⅞	DeltaAir .60	13	308	33¼	32¾	33¼+	⅜
5⅞	1⅞	Deltec Intl		5	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
8	3½	Deltona Crp		26	5	4⅞	5	
19⅞	12⅞	DennMfg 1	5	1	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
15½	11	DennMf pf 1		1	14	14	14	
19⅞	6⅞	Dennys .32a	11	55	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
37¼	23	Dentsply .80	16	76	29¼	28¾	28¾—	¼
16⅞	5½	Deseret .25	16	43	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
10	5⅞	DeSoto .40		8	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
13⅞	8⅞	DetEdis 1.45	8	78	12¾	12½	12⅝	
71	55	Det E pf7.68		z100	65½	65½	65½	
66	50	Det E pf7.36		z100	62¼	62¼	62¼—	¾
57½	42⅞	Det E pf5.50		4	51½	51½	51½—	1
15⅞	7⅞	Dexter .36	8	8	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
11⅞	6⅞	Dial Finl .60	6	22	8⅞	8¼	8¼—	⅛
34⅞	24⅞	DiamInt 2	7	175	32¼	30⅞	31½+	⅝
52⅞	21⅞	DiamSh 1.60	8	299	50⅞	49½	50⅞+	1⅛
60½	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		18	57⅞	57	57½+	½
25¼	14	Dia pf D12.0		51	23½	23¼	23½+	⅜
10⅛	6½	DickAB .48	18	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
11⅞	7½	Dictaphn .60	8	15	7¾	7½	7½—	⅛
17¾	11⅛	Diebold .40b	9	11	12¼	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
5½	3⅛	DiGiorg .80p		11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
127¾	45⅛	Digital Eqpt	39	202	114⅞	112½	112¼—	1½
8⅞	4⅞	Dillingm .40	5	13	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
42	24	Dillon 1.20b	16	18	43	42½	42¾+	½
55⅞	21¼	Disney .12b	22	230	42⅞	41¼	41⅝—	⅞
8⅞	5¼	Disston .72	6	15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Diversfd In	8	41	2¼	2	2 —	⅛
3⅞	1⅛	DivMtg .88e		8	1⅞	1½	1½—	⅛
15⅞	7	DrPepr .30	19	103	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛+	¼
56½	41⅞	DomeM .80a	13	72	45¾	44⅞	45 +	⅛
24¾	17¼	Donnelly .60	12	193	20¼	20	20 —	¼
16⅛	6¼	DorOliv .10e	7	3	15	15	15 +	⅛
49½	25⅞	Dover 1.30	8	5	37⅞	39¾	37⅞—	⅛
94	53⅞	DowCh 1.40	13	260	91⅞	90½	90⅞+	⅜
5⅞	3	DPF Inc		3	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
44⅞	26⅞	Dravo 1.80	9	17	42¼	42¼	42¼+	⅛
69½	33⅞	Dresser 1.40	10	104	66¼	65⅞	66	
17⅞	14⅛	DrexBd 1.44		x77	16⅛	15⅞	16	
8⅞	3⅛	Dreyfus .40e	7	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
17	10¾	Duk Pw 1.40	12	145	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z250	84	83	83 +	1
83	68	Duke pf3.20		229	77	77	77	
26½	24	Duke pf2.69		54	25⅞	25	25⅞+	⅛
30⅞	18⅞	DunBrad 1	17	163	25	24⅞	24⅞	
4	1⅞	Duplan Cp		11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
133½	87⅞	duPont 5.25e	31	128	122	121	121⅛—	¾
58	44	duPnt pf3.50		1	45½	45½	45½+	½
17⅞	12⅛	DuqLt 1.72	7	96	17⅛	16⅞	17 +	⅛
24	20	DuqLf 4pf 2		z10	21	21	21	
20⅞	19	Dq 37.pf1.87		z100	19½	19½	19½—	1
28¾	24	DuqL pf2.75		z1770	26⅞	26½	26½—	¼
13⅞	5¼	Dymoin .40	4	27	8½	8	8 —	½

E

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
35	8⅛	E Syst .80a	10	45	26⅞	25¼	26⅛+	1⅛
26¼	14⅞	EagIP 1.04b	6	7	24⅛	24	24	
13	7½	EascoCp .50	4	18	10	9⅞	10 +	¼
6⅞	3¼	EastAir Lin	24	173	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
33	24⅞	EastGsF .80	6	169	26	25	25 —	⅞
16	8⅛	EastUtl 1.50	7	11	14¾	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
110	63	EasKd 1.56a	25	365	94⅞	93¼	93⅛—	⅜
29½	14⅞	Eaton 1.80	7	28	27¼	27	27	
30	13⅛	Echlin .42	16	17	20¼	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
26½	14⅞	EckrdJk .30	18	140	22⅛	21⅞	22 —	⅞
15¼	6⅞	Eckd NC .28	10	2	14	14	14 +	¼
41⅞	17⅞	EdisBro 1.48	8	5	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞+	½
19⅞	10	EG&G .12	14	20	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
3⅞	1⅞	Elect Assoc		20	2⅞	2¼	2⅞+	⅛
29	11⅛	EDS 2.32e	36	488	18⅞	18	18 —	⅞
7⅞	1⅛	El Mem Mg	18	33	2⅛	2	2⅛	
7½	4⅞	ElMg pf.50k		4	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
16⅛	7½	Elgin Natl	24	11	15⅞	15¼	15¼	
7⅞	2⅞	Elixir Ind	8	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
13¼	10¼	ElPaso 1.10	5	x125	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅛
37	18½	EltraCp 1.60	6	3	31	30¾	30¾	
40¾	23½	EmerEl .75	21	x273	36¼	36	36 +	⅛
52	26⅞	EmeryA .96	24	48	37⅞	37	37¼	
11⅞	8¼	Emeryin .40	10	18	9⅞	9¼	9⅛—	⅛
24⅞	15⅞	Emhart 1.30	7	27	20	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
4¾	1⅞	EMI Lt .19e	10	112	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
14⅝	10⅞	EmpDE 1.28	9	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
14⅞	5	EmpGas .20	4	11	11	11	11 —	⅛
24	14⅛	EnglhdM .80	5	64	21½	21	21½+	½
148	94	EngM pf4.25		6	133	132¼	133 +	⅛
7	4¾	EnnisB .32a	4	7	5½	5¼	5¼	
23⅞	14½	Entex 1.20b	7	9	22½	22¼	22½+	¼
27½	8⅞	Envirotech	12	35	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
12	8½	Equimrk .88	5	5	10½	10⅛	10½	
31⅞	21½	EquitGs 2.60	5	6	28	27⅞	28	
28⅞	17½	EquitLf 14.4e	9	6	17¾	17⅛	17¾+	⅛
38	24¾	Esmark 1.48	5	36	32⅞	32¼	32½+	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Esquire .32	8	4	4⅞	4½	4½+	⅛
8¾	3¼	Esterline .32	11	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
37½	23⅞	Ethyl 1.30	4	12	31	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
49⅞	34⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
7⅞	2⅞	Evans Prod		93	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
17	10	ExCellO 1	6	22	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
20⅞	16	Exclsr 1.68a		22	18⅞	17⅞	18¼+	1⅛
92½	65	Exxon 5.30e	7	353	86⅞	85⅞	86⅛	

F

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅞	4½	Fabrge .40	10	46	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
62¼	17	FairCam .30	15	152	46¼	45	45 —	1¼
9½	4⅞	Fairind .30	6	7	7½	7¼	7¼—	¼
12⅛	8	FairmtF .68	8	1	11¼	11¼	11¼+	¼
10½	6⅞	Fansteel .40	8	5	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
7½	4⅛	FarWst Fnl		31	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
9⅞	3⅞	Farah Mfg		5	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Fedders Cp		54	4⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
19½	9¼	FedriCo 1.10	6	9	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
19⅞	13⅞	FedMogul 1	11	44	14¼	14	14¼	
19⅞	13¼	FedNMt .80	7	103	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
27⅛	15⅞	FedPap 1.50	4	16	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
18	12⅞	FPap pf1.20		2	16½	15⅞	16½—	⅛
11	3¼	FedSign .40	5	11	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
52	25⅞	FedDSt 1.24	18	72	48	47⅞	48	
29¾	15⅞	FerroCp 1	6	8	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
14¼	10	Fibrebrd .60		7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
5¼	2⅞	FidFin .53e	5	2	3½	3½	3½	
32⅞	25¼	FidelUn 2.40	7	2	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞+	⅛
14	7¾	FieldcrMil 1	26	15	13¾	12⅞	12⅞—	⅜
12	6¾	FiltrolCp .60	5	9	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
15¼	5¼	FinSanB .20	5	16	9½	9½	9⅞—	⅛
13⅞	7⅛	FinlFed .52t	4	10	9	8⅞	9	
20½	13⅞	Firestn 1.10	7	76	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
15⅞	9½	FstChar .37t	7	145	11	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
27¾	15⅞	FstChic .96	8	41	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
46⅞	35¼	FstInBn 1.10	12	52	40⅞	40	40 +	⅛
19⅞	12⅞	FstMiss .36	3	89	10⅞	13	13⅛+	⅛
32¼	24	FstNBo 1.83	5	58	24⅞	23¾	24⅛—	⅛
24⅞	18½	FstNStBn 2	6	3	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞+	⅛
22	13⅞	FstPa 1.32	6	19	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
5½	2⅞	FPaMt 1.47e		32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
10⅞	6⅞	FstUnR .96b	10	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
6	4⅛	FstVaB .45e	8	22	5	5	5 —	⅛
20⅞	11⅞	FWisCp 1.76	7	15	18½	17⅞	18¼+	⅜
39	19¼	FischM 1.18	7	9	23	23	23	
16⅞	9¼	FishFds .40	6	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
14⅞	9⅛	FishrSci .20	10	40	12½	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
18⅞	7⅞	FleetEnt .24	27	202	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
14½	10⅞	Fleming .80	8	5	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
13½	7⅞	FlexiVan .20	5	98	8⅛	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
20⅞	11	Flintkot 1.15	10	60	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
59½	41½	Flin pfA4.50		z150	59	53¼	53¼—	¼
15⅞	8	FlaGas .90	6	x154	15⅞	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
25⅞	13⅞	FlaPow 1.95	7	163	25⅞	25	25⅛+	⅛
27	15⅞	FlaPwL 1.46	7	162	22¼	21¾	21⅞—	⅛
25⅞	18	FlaStl 1.50	4	16	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	
49	15	FluorCp .40	17	222	39	37⅞	38⅞+	⅛
18⅞	10⅞	FMC .92	6	121	17¼	16⅞	17¼+	⅛
32	25	FMC pf2.25		2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
6¼	3¼	Fd Fair .20		9	4¼	4⅛	4⅞+	⅛
9¼	5½	FooteCB .80	7	6	8½	8½	8½	
42⅞	32⅞	FordM 2.40	27	163	39⅞	39	39 —	⅛
14⅞	10⅛	ForMcK .92	5	78	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
26	19¼	FMK pf1.80		11	23	22½	22⅞—	
16	13⅞	FtDea 1.24a		x9	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
38⅛	12⅞	FtHowP .43	12	37	28⅛	25⅞	26 +	⅛
34	15½	FostWr 1.10	7	16	27	26⅞	26⅞—	
41⅞	23	Foxboro .60	13	12	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛+	⅛
32⅞	12⅞	FrnklnM .50	14	105	26	25⅛	25⅞—	
31⅞	22⅞	FrepM 1.60	5	173	24	23⅞	23⅞—	
20⅞	14	Fruehf 1.30	10	37	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
7¼	3¼	Fuqua Ind	9	21	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	

G

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅞	2¼	Gable Ind	5	48	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	⅛
2½	15-16	GAC Corp		57	1⅛	1	1 —	
13⅞	7⅛	GAF Co .52	5	34	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
18¼	13	GAF pf 1.20		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	
35⅞	26⅞	GATX 1.80	6	102	29⅞	27⅞	29⅞—	
46	35⅞	GATX pf2.50		5	38¼	38⅛	38⅛—	1⅛
25¼	19⅞	GamSk 1.40	4	29	22¼	22	22 —	
38⅞	23	Gannett .52	20	12	33	32⅞	33 +	⅛
25⅞	17⅞	GardDen .76	11	33	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	
14⅞	6⅞	Garfinkl .96	7	8	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	
22½	17½	Garlock .96	7	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
13⅞	8⅞	Gas Svc 1.20	6	10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
3⅞	1¼	Gateway In		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅞	2⅞	GCA Corp	8	15	5¼	5¼	5¼	
17½	5⅞	Geminl Cap		3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅞	11	Geminin Ia		6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
11⅞	7⅛	GnAInv .24e		15	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
43¼	31½	GnAOil .80b	8	108	35¼	34⅛	34⅛—	
11¼	7⅛	GenBanc .80	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12½	7¼	GnCable .72	5	59	10⅞	10	10⅞+	
15⅞	10½	GnCig 1.20	7	5	14⅞	14	14	
24	7½	G Cinma .44	8	39	17⅞	17	17⅞+	
6½	2⅞	Gen Develpt	4	17	4⅞	4	4 —	
56⅞	19	Gen Dynam	8	265	43⅞	41⅞	42 —	
52⅞	32⅞	GenEl 1.60	15	384	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞+	
27½	18⅞	GnFood 1.40	11	91	22¾	22⅜	22⅝—	
18⅞	12⅛	GnGth 1.16e	16	12	15¾	15⅛	15⅛—	
13⅞	4⅞	GenHost .50	5	4	10½	10⅞	10⅞	
14¼	5	Gen Instru	9	52	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
20	6⅛	GenMed .20	10	18	15¼	14⅞	15¼—	
57½	40⅞	GenMill 1.20	17	29	54	53⅞	53⅞—	
57⅞	31¼	GnMot 2.45e	16	675	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛—	
8⅞	2⅞	GnPort .20p		33	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	
17½	10⅞	GPubUt 1.48	6	146	14⅞	14⅛	14¼—	
11⅞	5⅞	G Refr .30e	3	17	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	
42⅞	23⅞	GnSignal .76	12	29	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛—	
25	16⅞	G TelEl 1.88	11	x275	22⅞	21⅞	22⅛+	
33½	25⅞	GTlEl pf2.50		x1	31½	31½	31½+	
16	13	GTFl pf1.30		z100	14	13⅞	13⅞—	
17⅞	10⅞	G Tire 1.10b	5	45	15⅞	15	15 —	
6⅞	2⅞	Genesco Inc		35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	
42⅞	23¼	GenuPts .64	33	13	36⅞	36½	36⅞—	
48	25⅞	GaPac .80b	15	757	43⅞	41⅞	41⅞—	
67⅞	58	GaPw pf7.80		z100	68	68⅛	68⅛	
21¼	12⅛	Gerber 1.05	10	139	20¼	20	20⅞+	
198½	127⅞	GettyOil 2e	14	28	192	191	192 +	2
18	16⅞	GettO pf1.20		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
5⅞	4⅛	GF Bus .32a	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14⅞	10	GianPCem 1	8	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	
12⅞	7½	GibrFin .58t	5	17	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	
7⅞	3	GiddLw .40e	3	33	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	
13⅞	8	GiffdHill .52	6	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	
35⅞	21½	Gillette 1.50	9	315	26⅞	26	26 —	
10⅞	4⅛	Ginos Inc	11	27	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	
10¼	4⅛	Gleason Wk		17	8	8	8	
17⅞	10⅛	Global Mar	10	18	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	
17⅞	12¼	GlobeUn 1	6	27	16	15⅞	16 +	
14⅞	9½	GoldWt Fin	6	33	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
20¼	13⅞	Goodrh 1.12	5	65	17	16⅞	16⅞—	
25⅞	12¾	Goodyr 1.10	9	201	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
15⅞	6½	GorJwlA .32	5	11	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
29⅞	16	Gouldin 1.20	7	17	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
22⅞	13⅞	Gould pf1.35		10	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	
29⅞	22⅛	Grace 1.60	5	208	25⅞	25¼	25⅞+	
29⅞	17¼	Grainger .30	21	22	26	25⅞	25⅞—	
15⅞	7⅞	GrandUn .80	10	18	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	
25	13⅞	Granitv 1.50	5	5	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	
7⅛	1⅞	Grant WT		44	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	
13	6½	GrayDrg .50	4	9	10⅞	10	10 —	
13⅞	7½	GtAtlPac		86	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	
17⅞	10⅞	GtNoir 1.10e	17	23	17	16⅞	17 —	
40¼	29⅞	GtNorN 1.85	4	13	33⅞	37¼	37¼	
19	12⅞	GrWnFin .44	6	119	13	12⅞	12⅞—	
46⅞	20¼	GrtWU 2.92e	2	38	41	39¼	40⅛—	
18	15	GtWn pf1.88		3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	
19⅞	13⅞	GrGiant 1.08	9	13	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	
15¼	10½	Greyhd 1.04	11	159	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	
3	1⅞	Greyhnd wt		72	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
3½	1	Grolier Inc		26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	
20	10	Grumm .60	6	42	16	15⅞	15⅞—	
12	6¼	Guarin .18e	11	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	
4⅞	1⅞	Guard Mtg		8	2⅛	2	2⅛	
9⅞	6¼	GifLfHld .50	6	50	7⅞	7	7⅞+	
4	1⅞	GulfMtg Rlt		25	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	
23½	17⅞	GulfOil 1.70	5	637	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	
25⅞	11⅞	GlfRes .75e	3	112	19¼	18⅞	18⅞—	
31½	15⅞	GtR pfB1.30		7	23⅞	23	23 —	
14⅞	10⅞	GlfStUt 1.12	7	72	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	
55	47½	GlfSU pf4.52		z130	47½	47¼	47¼+	
44	23½	GlfWin 1.10a	5	104	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞+	
21⅞	19	GlfWind wi		7	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	
4⅞	3½	GlfW Ind wt		294	4	3⅞	4 +	
75¾	45	GlfW pf 3.87		3	68¼	68¼	68¼—	
6⅞	1⅞	Gulton Ind	11	18	4	3⅞	3⅞	

H

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
19⅞	10½	HallFB .50	14	23	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	
17⅞	11	HallPrt .80a	5	6	13½	13¼	13¼	
189	115	Hallibtn 1.32	20	106	167½	165⅞	166⅞+	⅞
17½	12⅞	HamrIP 1.20	4	18	15¼	14⅞	15 +	⅛
5½	3⅞	Hammond	7	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	
7⅞	3⅞	Handlmn .40	6	19	5¼	5	5⅛	
30½	20¼	HandH .80a	4	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞+	
12¼	6¼	HanesCo .68		17	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
47¾	24½	Hanna 1.35	10	3	40⅞	40¼	40⅞+	¼
29¼	14⅞	HcrBrJ 1.20	8	x10	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞—	
8	3	Hardees	15	16	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	
32¼	23⅛	Harnisf 1.20	5	94	24⅞	24¼	24¼—	

(Continued on Page 10.)

These Notes were offered and sold outside the United States of America.
This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE July 30, 1975

US$30,000,000

Australian Resources Development Bank Limited

9¼% Deposit Notes Due 1980

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Wardley Limited — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Williams, Glyn & Co. — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*.31½	*1.08
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	Unq.	*.84
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.31	.33
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	200	180.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.93	174.16
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	64-65	116-117
Lead, spot, lb	19-20	2-45
Copper elec., lb	63½-65	[illegible]
Tin (Straits), lb	3.34½	4.18¾
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	39½-39	3.6-4.0
Silver N.Y., oz	4.562	4.515
Gold N.Y., oz	161.95	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	811.5	851.9

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Aug. 18, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	20.44	20.50	19.50	19.50	20.77
Oct	19.85	19.90	19.33	A19.33	20.20
Mar	18.90	19.00	18.35	18.35	19.30
May	18.60	18.70	18.00	A18.00	B19.00
Jul	18.30	18.30	17.75	A17.75	18.75
Sep	18.25	18.25	17.45	17.45	18.45
Oct	17.95	18.05	17.30	A17.30	A18.30

Sales: 4,399.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	61.50	62.20	61.20	62.80	61.20
Dec	54.90	56.45	54.65	56.10	54.90
Mar	51.65	53.35	51.65	53.00	51.90
May	51.40	51.40	50.60	51.40	50.70
Jul	49.35	50.41	49.35	50.41	49.70

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-7

Cooper Pge, Copowld Cp, Dillon Cos, Hought Miff, Pasco Inc, Piedmt NGs, Un Camp

NEW LOWS-18

Am Distill, Armada Cp, Bally Mfg, Carlisle, ChaseMTr, ChiMilw pf, CIT Financl, ContCopp, Cyclops Cp, FstNatBos, Midld Mtg, OKC Corp, Pizza Hut, PbrlGE pf, Pullman wi, TexOil Gas, TriSou Mtg, Unarco Ind

EEC Unit Warns Of U.S. Threat to Power Industry

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Manufacturers of heavy power equipment in the Common Market risk falling under U.S. domination in the near future, EEC economists said today.

In a study of prospects for industries making heavy equipment for electricity production, experts at the European Commission said that EEC companies must increase cooperation in order to remain competitive.

"It is clear that the community's heavy power equipment industry runs the risk either of seeing its growth and technical potential, or even its competitiveness, gradually decline or of being restructured into multinational systems under the American influence," the report said.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	49.70	49.70	49.31	49.31	48.70
Dec	47.70	48.46	47.70	48.46	48.00

Sales: 1,171.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	59.20	59.50	58.90	59.10	58.80
Oct	59.60	59.70	59.50	59.70	59.40
Dec	61.00	61.40	60.80	61.00	60.60
Jan	61.50	61.80	61.30	61.60	61.20
Mar	62.60	63.00	62.40	62.70	62.30
May	63.60	64.00	63.20	63.70	63.30
Jul	64.00	65.00	64.40	64.70	64.30
Sep	65.80	65.90	65.50	65.70	65.30

Sales estimated: 1,553.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	7.65	7.93	7.17	7.55	7.65
Mar	9.00	9.64	8.75	9.55	9.14
Apr	10.35	10.56	9.97	10.56	10.06
May	12.28	12.28	11.88	12.28	11.78

Sales: 8,613.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	492.00	492.00	477.00	483.70	492.00
Dec	504.00	504.50	490.00	497.50	506.00
Jan	507.50	508.10	497.00	502.60	510.50
Mar	517.50	518.50	505.00	511.00	519.40
May	524.50	524.50	514.00	519.50	527.80
Jul	533.50	534.00	522.70	527.80	536.00
Sep	542.00	542.00	532.00	536.10	544.20
Dec	553.00	554.00	548.00	548.40	556.50

Sales estimated: 6,190.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	60.50	60.50	60.00	60.30	60.55
Nov	62.35	62.40	62.05	B62.00	62.20
Jan	64.20	64.35	63.00	64.00	63.75
Mar	65.00	65.30	64.75	65.05	B64.95
May	65.95	65.95	65.50	65.70	B65.80
Jul	66.85	66.85	66.60	B66.70	66.55

Sales: 225.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	51.55	51.58	50.60	51.15	51.40
Dec	51.80	51.85	51.10	51.42	51.70
Mar	52.60	52.85	51.80	52.30	52.55
May	53.28	53.28	52.65	52.90	53.20
Jul	53.70	53.70	53.50	B53.50	B53.75
Oct	—	—	—	B52.80	B54.05
Dec	—	—	—	B54.20	54.37

Sales: 1,050.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	162.80	162.80	161.50	162.50	162.50
Dec	167.00	167.00	165.70	166.50	166.50
Mar	171.20	171.20	170.10	171.00	171.40
Jun	175.70	175.70	174.90	175.10	175.80
Sep	180.50	180.50	180.50	180.50	181.00
Dec	184.80	184.80	184.80	184.50	185.10

Sales: Sep. 502; Dec. 516; March 64; June 11; Sep. 1; Dec. 1.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Sep	4.17	4.24	4.02	4.13½	4.17
Dec	4.34	4.41	4.14	4.29	4.23
Mar	4.47	4.54	4.25½	4.43	4.45
May	4.49	4.56	4.29	4.45½	4.49
Jul	4.29½	4.36	4.09½	4.29	4.29½

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Sep	3.20	3.22¾	3.11¼	3.14	3.20
Dec	3.17½	3.21	3.10	3.11	3.17½
Mar	3.26	3.29½	3.18	3.19½	3.26½
May	3.30	3.34	3.22	3.23	3.31½
Jul	3.31	3.34	3.24	3.24	3.33

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Aug	6.24	6.30	6.05	6.10	6.25
Sep	6.29	6.32	6.09¼	6.09½	6.29¼
Nov	6.38	6.39	6.14	6.15	6.34
Jan	6.44	6.50	6.23½	6.25	6.43½
Mar	6.57	6.59	6.35	6.35	6.55
May	6.61	6.65	6.42½	6.44	6.62½
Jul	6.68	6.71	6.48	6.49	6.68
Aug	6.68	6.70	6.47	6.48	6.67

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Aug	28.70	28.80	27.45	27.60	28.75
Sep	27.82	27.82	26.82	26.82	27.85
Oct	27.00	27.00	26.00	26.00	27.00
Dec	26.10	26.20	25.15	25.15	26.20
Jan	25.70	25.75	24.70	24.70	25.70
Mar	25.45	25.45	24.45	24.45	25.45
May	25.20	25.30	24.20	24.20	25.20
Jul	25.00	25.00	24.00	24.00	24.90
Aug	24.50	24.50	23.75	23.75	24.75

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Aug	149.00	150.00	143.00	145.00	147.00
Sep	147.00	151.00	142.00	146.50	149.80
Oct	151.00	154.00	145.00	149.00	155.00
Dec	156.00	160.50	150.50	154.50	158.50
Jan	160.00	162.50	154.50	158.50	161.20
Mar	164.00	166.00	157.00	162.00	164.50
May	165.50	165.50	162.00	163.00	166.00
Jul	169.00	171.50	169.00	169.00	171.50
Aug	167.00	173.50	167.00	172.00	172.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Aug	497.00	489.00	476.00	477.00	492.00
Sep	—	—	—	477.00	490.00
Oct	495.50	476.00	480.00	482.50	494.00

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Dec	504.00	505.00	490.00	492.50	503.50
Feb	514.00	514.50	499.00	503.00	512.00
Apr	523.50	524.00	507.50	511.00	520.50
Jun	530.00	531.00	516.50	519.00	528.50
Aug	538.60	538.60	525.00	527.50	536.80
Oct	546.20	546.20	531.00	536.00	545.00
Dec	554.00	554.00	540.00	544.00	553.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Aug	47.00	47.27	46.80	46.90	47.35
Oct	40.50	40.95	40.17	40.30	40.85
Dec	41.00	41.47	40.95	41.20	41.45
Feb	42.50	43.05	42.10	42.55	42.85
Apr	43.30	43.50	42.57	43.05	43.22
Jun	43.90	44.17	43.18	43.80	43.75

Sales: Aug 1099; Oct 2555; Dec 1218; Feb 800; April 292; June 147.
Open interest: Aug 3270; Oct 11180; Dec 7244; Feb 3986; April 1371; June 959.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Aug	57.75	58.35	57.75	58.25	57.80
Oct	50.10	50.60	49.90	50.35	50.35
Dec	50.35	50.90	49.75	50.10	50.50
Feb	50.25	50.85	49.45	49.95	50.25
Apr	47.75	48.00	46.65	a47.05	47.50
Jun	48.25	48.90	47.95	48.00	b48.25
Jul	48.80	49.20	48.10	a48.45	48.75
Aug	—	—	—	a47.45	b47.47

Sales: Aug 600; Oct 1635; Dec 1985; Feb 980; April 171; June 32; July 19; Aug 0
Open interest: Aug 1139; Oct 4369; Dec 7314; Feb 4304; April 1009; June 716; July 434; Aug 34.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Aug	—	—	—	b51.00	b49.00
Sep	54.30	54.80	54.10	54.55	53.95
Oct	54.30	54.40	53.50	a54.20	54.00
Nov	58.25	58.75	58.25	58.70	a58.05
Dec	63.95	64.20	63.50	63.85	63.65

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Jan	60.00	60.50	59.50	a59.85	[illegible]
Feb	—	—	—	n56.25	[illegible]

Sales: Aug 0; Sep 383; Oct 26; Nov 49; Dec 155; Jan 10; Feb 0.
Open interest: Aug 15; Sep 1605; Oct 257; Nov 436; Dec 1218; Jan 217; Feb 22.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Aug	99.10	99.10	99.10	a99.10	[illegible]
Feb	84.00	84.90	82.45	83.00	[illegible]
Mar	82.15	83.20	80.92	81.40	[illegible]
May	80.30	81.57	79.35	80.00	[illegible]
Jul	79.50	80.00	78.35	79.00	[illegible]
Aug	76.90	77.55	76.40	b76.40	[illegible]

Sales: Aug 46; Feb 5738; March 788; May 496; July 459; Aug 3.
Open interest: Aug 394; Feb [illegible]; March 1867; May 2424; July 1354; Aug 5.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Aug	164.30	164.30	161.80	161.905	[illegible]
Oct	167.90	163.50	162.90	163.605	[illegible]
Dec	166.90	166.90	165.40	166.205	[illegible]
Feb	169.50	169.50	168.70	169.205	[illegible]
Apr	173.00	173.00	172.00	172.205	[illegible]
Jun	175.50	175.50	175.00	175.205	[illegible]
Aug	178.40	178.40	178.40	178.205	[illegible]
Dec	185.40	185.40	184.90	184.205	[illegible]

Sales estimated: 547.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
SUGAR				
Oct	230	217	222-223	228.50-229.50
Dec	228	215	219.50-220	225.50-227
Mar	224	213	216-216.50	222.50-223
May	216	208	211-211.50	216.25-217
Aug	212.50	207	208-208.50	213.50-214
Oct	207.50	205.50	206-206.50	211-214
Lots: 2,475.				
COCOA				
Sep	665	648	661-664.50	657-660
Dec	619	595.50	607-609	607-607.50
Mar	597	582	594-597	592-593
May	586		587-588	580-586
Jul	No trade		580-583	581-584
Sep	No trade		580-590	580.50-584.50
Dec	No trade		575-590	575-582.50
Lots: 1,074.				
COFFEE				
Sep	776	773	774-775	758.50-760
Nov	780	775	778.50-777	763.50-763
Jan	785	776	781-782	768-769
Mar	790	780	786-787	770-771
May	792.50	783	789.50-790.50	772-774
Jul	793	788.50	790-792	775-776
Sep	792.50	788	791-792	777.50-778
Lots: 983.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	611-611.50	608-609
3 months	633-633.50	629.50-630
Cathodes: spot	599-599.50	595-596
3 months	623.50-621.50	616-617
Tin: spot	3,214-3,218	3,226-3,228
3 months	3,276-3,279	3,286-3,288
Lead: spot	187-187.50	187.75-188.25
3 months	195.75-196	196-197
Zinc: spot	358-358.50	359-360
3 months	370.50-371	371-372
Silver: spot	230.70-231	231.80-231.90
3 months	238.20-238.30	239.30-236.50

Paris Commodities

COCOA	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
Sep	617	605	611-615	— 9
Dec	580	569	576½-577	+ 1½
Mar	564	554	562½-564	+ 2½
May	—	—	562-570	+ 3
Jul	—	—	557-570	+10
Sep	—	—	562-570	+10

Lots: 60.

Market Summary

Aug. 18, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Macmillan	286,100		
Nat Semicn	121,000		
Westgh El	114,200		
Hercule Inc	109,300		
Philip Morr	109,000		
Occiden Pet	103,700		
US Steel	102,400		
Inexco Oil	91,700		
Texaco Inc	89,800		
Polaroid	88,300		
Am Tel&Tel	86,600		
IntTelTel	81,900		
Scott Paper	73,800		
IntMin Chm	69,200		
Gulf Oil	68,700		

	Today
Volume (in millions)	10.81
Advances	
Declines	
Unchanged	477
Total Issues	1770
New 1975 highs	7
New 1975 lows	18

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Carnation	97,100		
Milton Roy	44,200		
Syntex Corp	29,400		
ICM Realty	22,400		
Nat Patent	22,400		
Wright Har	19,600		
Cook Ind	16,600		
Macrod Ind	16,400		
Intl Bnknot	13,700		
Wettates P	12,400		

Approx total stock sales
Stock sales year ago

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close
86.45	86.10	86.12

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	826.35	833.31	819.38	822.75	
20 Trn	158.64	160.44	157.45	158.40	
15 Util	77.81	78.78	77.33		
65 Stk	249.04	251.45	247.08	248.48	

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close
425 Industrials	97.92	96.31	96.77
15 Railroads	35.80	35.23	35.51
60 Utilities	41.15	40.93	
500 Stocks	87.21	85.76	86.20

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close
Composite	46.22	45.84	45.96
Industrials	51.32	50.97	
Transportation	30.56	30.41	30.44
Utilities	31.28	31.21	31.21
Finance	46.65	46.53	46.54

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Purchases	Sales	Shorts
Aug. 15	133,804	235,908	
Aug. 14	140,773	285,911	
Aug. 13	155,102		
Aug. 12	173,478	289,389	
Aug. 11	158,444	214,794	
Aug. 8	150,304	360,858	

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

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** PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1975 Page 9

Bonn to Ease Ban on Alien Bond Buying

To Alleviate Strain On Capital Markets

By James Furlong

BONN, Aug. 18 (AP-DJ).—The Finance Ministry said today that the Bundesbank will be "more generous" in the future in approving purchases by foreigners of domestic fixed-interest securities with a remaining duration of more than two years.

But the ministry said that the government does not plan to formally lift a rule requiring Bundesbank approval of foreign purchases of domestic fixed-interest securities with a duration of four years or less.

Earlier, reliable government sources said that the Economics Ministry was preparing measures to allow foreigners to buy paper of four years and less to maturity. The rule requiring Bundesbank approval of such purchases has amounted to a virtual ban.

Bundesbank Declines Comment

The Bundesbank declined to comment on the matter, saying it was the government's responsibility.

As announced following the Bundesbank's central bank council meeting last Thursday, the government plans to eliminate the requirement that commercial bank payments of interest on non-residents' accounts must have prior official approval. This requirement has been an effective ban on such payments. Repeal of the requirement is expected to be approved soon by the Cabinet.

The purpose of allowing such interest payments and of liberalizing foreign purchases of shorter-term fixed-interest paper appears to be to attract foreign funds at a time when the West German capital market is laboring under a record projected public sector deficit of 65 billion deutsche marks.

The question of foreign purchases of fixed-interest paper has been sensitive for some time. Last autumn, the Bundesbank and the Finance Ministry came into public conflict when the ministry allowed some 500 million to 1 billion DM of short-term government notes to be sold abroad as a means of helping finance domestic budget deficits.

The Bundesbank disputed the ministry's contention that the notes were exempt from the virtual ban on foreign purchases. The central bank disagreed strongly and the Finance Ministry backed down, saying it would restrict any future sales of government notes to paper with over four years to maturity.

Restrictions on bank interest and securities purchases with respect to non-residents had been adopted earlier in the 1970s as part of a complex of measures designed to ward off unwanted inflows of short-term speculative capital.

The situation has changed since then. The Bundesbank's net foreign assets totaled 80.1 billion DM on Aug. 7, down from 84.8 billion DM on April 15.

California Bans Sale of Large Chrysler Autos

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18.—In an unprecedented move against a U.S. car maker, California has ordered Chrysler Corp. to stop selling some of its 1975 models here and fined the firm $328,200 for "continuing and massive violations" of air pollution laws.

The action, taken by the California Air Resources Board (ARB) Saturday, is unprecedented in either California or U.S. federal autos emissions control history.

A Chrysler spokesman called the violations "highly technical" and said that California's air quality remains virtually unaffected by them.

ARB chairman Tom Quinn countered that California's laws "must be enforced." Noting that no other auto maker is having similar trouble, the state official added: "If every other manufacturer in the world can produce automobiles which comply with the law, I can only conclude that Chrysler's failure is caused by a lack of effort."

He called the sanctions "moderate" compared with the extent of the violations involved.

The order prohibits further sale of only those Chrysler-built cars and trucks that are equipped with the 440-cubic-inch engine — the largest produced by the company. Although other 1975 Chrysler-built vehicles with smaller engines have also been found to violate California's emissions law, the no-sale order does not affect them.

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Japan Auto Exports Up

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Japan's vehicle exports in July rose 8 per cent to 244,000 units compared with June's 226,000, but were 1 per cent below the total for July last year, the automobile manufacturers association said today. Passenger car exports totalled 172,000 units, a rise of 11 per cent from last July.

Panel Sees U.K. Upturn But High Jobless Rate

LONDON, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—North Sea oil and gas will begin to transform Britain's economic situation by the end of the decade and provide the basis for a more prosperous country in the 1980s, an independent group of U.K. futurologists said in a report today.

The Henley Centre for Forecasting, while expecting continuing inflationary pressure, rejected the view that inflation will continue to accelerate and lead to monetary collapse. The inflation rate, it said, will fall gradually as a result of government incomes policy to about 7 per cent a year in the 1980s, from the present 26 per cent.

The predictions up to 1985 provide a rare ray of optimism for Britons, who have been enveloped in economic gloom because of the current recession, the falling pound, and problems of key industries.

Today's report contrasted sharply with one by the Paris-based European branch of the Hudson Institute, which said last November that Britain was declining into a poor and relatively primitive state. "Nobody thinks you have a good future in 1980," Hudson's chief Edmund Stillman told a press conference at that time.

James Morrell, founder of the Henley Centre, a non-profit trust which provides forecasts for some 400 firms, said today that Britain was facing two very difficult years in 1975 and 1976, but the economy should then begin to turn up and 1977 and 1978 should be good years.

"And then at the end of the decade North Sea oil and gas production will make a very big contribution to faster growth in the 1980s," he said.

It would transform the country's balance-of-payments situation and improve the standard of living. North Sea oil would contribute a total £6 billion to the balance of payments by 1980 and more than £10 billion by 1985, the Centre said.

It also forecast the erosion of class divisions, and the continuation of democracy in Britain, but said Britons will have to get used to a higher permanent rate of unemployment of about 600,000, or 2.5 per cent of the work force.

Low Investment Cited

The report agreed with most economic thinkers in saying the source of Britain's problems is low investment. It produced figures showing that the proportion of wealth spent on investment between 1967 and 1971 was less than in any other major competitor country other than the United States.

Henley urges a system of national planning similar to that adopted in France, and expects a move toward such a system.

The forecasters expect the car industry—which has run into severe problems because of strong import competition—will stagnate. Expenditure will move away from cars and household durables towards spending on leisure and personal services.

They say a declining birth rate probably means a fall in the population over the next 10 years, so pressure on the government for social spending should ease, leaving a little more room for productive investment.

OPEC Aides Start Talks on Oil Price Rise

VIENNA, Aug. 18 (AP).—Financial experts of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries opened a week-long meeting today to consider whether to recommend another increase in the price of oil.

Oil ministers of the 13 OPEC countries, which control 85 per cent of the world's oil supply, will meet Sept. 24 to discuss the experts' report. The ministers are not bound by the experts' advice and have ignored it on at least two occasions.

The posted price of oil—an artificial figure on which producers base their share of income—is currently frozen at $10.46 a barrel. The price freeze, which began Jan. 1, 1975, ends Sept. 30.

A communiqué issued after the last OPEC oil ministers' meeting in Gabon in June said crude oil prices would be "adjusted" from Oct. 1. Oil ministers said desired price boosts ranged from 10 to 35 per cent.

But M. O. Feyide, OPEC secretary-general, said the communique did not mean OPEC was committed to increase oil prices. He said OPEC wanted "to readjust (prices) in a form that is reasonable and fair."

Some observers believe the issue of price increases is still open and a final decision will be determined by the OPEC large producers, such as Saudi Arabia, Iran and Venezuela.

An OPEC spokesman said this week's meeting in Vienna will be confidential and that there will be no announcement when it ends. The experts will submit their report to the OPEC economic commission, which in turn will pass the report and its recommendations to the oil ministers.

Venezuelan Take-Over

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 13 (AP).—The Venezuelan Senate passed legislation today calling for total nationalization of the country's oil industry, most of which is operated by U.S. oil firms.

The bill provides for the payment of compensation not to exceed the net book value of the companies' assets, officially estimated at $1.1 billion.

The measure also stipulates that all the companies must hand over their concessions to the state on Dec. 31. The nationalized industry will be run by a new state oil company called Petroleos Venezolanos.

As a result of a few minor modifications made to certain articles of the bill in the Senate, the measure now will be sent back to the Chamber of Deputies (lower house) for approval. The deputies passed the bill last month.

Stock Prices Surge On British Market

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP-DJ).—Share prices on the London Stock Exchange surged today as the Financial Times industrial index rose above 300 for the first time in more than a month.

The index closed at 303.7, up 11 points from Friday's close. The index last closed above 300 on July 16, when it was 307.9.

Volume was up from recent levels although trading was still slow. One broker said today's advance was due to "the complete absence of sellers in the market." He added that the market seems to have passed the worst of the summer lows, with many investors apparently believing that now is their last chance to buy shares at comparatively low levels.

Discord Clouds U.S. Recovery

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP-DJ).—Seldom in recent years has so much attention been focused on forecasts emanating from economists in the U.S. government and in private business.

The reason is readily understandable. Correctly anticipating the precise nature of the U.S. recovery is of vital importance: The government must attempt to set economic policies that will trim unemployment from today's high levels without reviving severe, sustained inflation. And business leaders must try to tailor their company operations to the level of business activity. This may be an opportune time, therefore, to take a broad look at what forecasters are saying about the recovery.

There is wide agreement that the economy is turning around. Some analysts believe that has occurred already. Others claim it is in progress. Almost no one feels that the recovery remains months in the future.

Beyond this fundamental area of agreement, however, forecasters disagree extensively over just what sort of a recovery may materialize. Some are convinced that it will be woefully weak, to a point where it could abort in the absence of more vigorous governmental stimulation.

Others expect a moderate recovery, less brisk than some, brisker than others. Still other economists look for a sharp, strong upturn.

This disagreement leads, of course, to disagreement about important facets of the economic outlook. Analysts who maintain that the recovery will be lackluster generally expect that inflation will ease while unemployment will continue to pose a major problem. Conversely, many of the economists who anticipate a sharp upturn predict worsening inflation and an easing of the jobless problem.

There have been five previous recession-to-recovery turnarounds since the late 1940s. The most vigorous rebound occurred in the first year of the economic expansion that started in 1949. In that 12-month period, economic activity, measured in terms of the gross national product, adjusted for price changes, rose 14 per cent.

In three other upturns starting in 1954, 1958 and 1961, economic activity rose to 9 per cent from about 7 per cent during the first year of recovery. The weakest of the five was the recovery that began in late 1970. In the first 12 months of that expansion, economic activity climbed about 5 per cent.

In view of the disagreement over the precise shape of the current upturn, perhaps the safest procedure is to guess that it most likely will fall somewhere between the strongest and weakest recoveries of the past.

One forecaster who has done this is Norman Robertson, chief economist of Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh. He estimates that the recent recession hit bottom in the second quarter of this year and that economic activity will rise 7.2 per cent between that quarter and the second quarter of 1976.

Mr. Robertson foresees a price rise next year of about 5 per cent, down appreciably from an estimated increase of 8.8 per cent in 1975. He also expects a gradual reduction in unemployment, from an average rate of 8.7 per cent this year to 7.7 per cent in 1976. He sums up his forecast this way: "A respectable if unspectacular recovery."

One reason that economic forecasts, especially extreme ones, should be treated cautiously at this time is that recoveries traditionally have been difficult to foresee with precision. The so-called leading economic indicators are extremely reliable in enabling forecasters to see the approach of a recovery, but are of little use in telling how vigorous that recovery may be.

Another reason for caution is, bluntly, that the performance of most forecasters has been far from perfect, particularly in recent years when worsening inflation has distorted some key economic guideposts. A case in point is a survey of about three dozen prominent forecasters, taken in late 1973, a time of worsening inflation. The great majority predicted that the economy would continue to expand in 1974. In fact, economic activity contracted sharply last year.

Urges Fed Readjust Monetary Targets

OECD Cautions U.S. on New Tax Cut

By Don Cook

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The United States was advised today by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to rely on budget deficit financing rather than any further tax cuts to maintain the momentum of its economic recovery.

The OECD survey of the U.S. economy, one of a regular series which the organization issues on its 24 member-states, also urges—against the present trend—that "in view of the risk of flattening out of the upturn in 1976 it may be imprudent to allow a rise in interest rates at an early stage of the recovery." The report says that "some adjustment of monetary targets announced by the Federal Reserve" may prove necessary.

On taxes and deficit financing, the OECD analysts have this to say:

"Should additional stimulative measures be needed, it would probably be inappropriate to proceed much further with tax reductions, as their demand impact is difficult to predict in conditions of very high unemployment. Selective increases of employment-creating public expenditure, federal and state, may be preferable."

The OECD estimates that U.S. unemployment may still be around 8.5 per cent one year from now, and said that "during the next year and beyond, speed and flexibility of policy reaction may be needed to combine a recovery of activity sufficient to reduce unemployment with further progress toward better price stability."

Critical of Decision-Making

The study was critical of U.S. policy-making and decision-making in two fields—monetary policy and energy policy. Pointing out that the United States accounts for over 50 per cent of the total energy consumption of all OECD countries, the report remarks somewhat tartly that "it is therefore to be hoped that energy-saving measures will not be unduly delayed."

On monetary policy, the OECD notes: "In most countries changes in monetary policy can be affected quickly, but these usually influence demand with an important time lag. However, in the United States shifts in fiscal policy may take considerable time and thus tend to come too late from the point of view of good demand management.

"More flexible arrangements have been introduced in many other OECD countries and have helped importantly to reduce undesirable fluctuations in demand. Given the weight of the United States in the world economy, it may be particularly appropriate that flexible instruments of demand management be available," the report says.

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Guinness Brewing Chief Blames U.K. Taxes for His 'Exile' in Eire

LONDON, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Lord Iveagh, head of the Guinness brewing family and its international business empire, says he is giving up as sole chairman and taking up tax exile outside Britain.

Lord Iveagh, 38 years old, wrote shareholders in the main Guinness holding company, Arthur Guinness, Son & Co., that British income tax is making it financially impossible for him to carry out his business duties.

The chairman is an Irish citizen, a member of the Irish senate and also pays taxes in Ireland. "Yet, despite all this, the recent and proposed personal taxation legislation in the United Kingdom could make my own financial position, if I continue to visit there, intolerable," he said in his letter from Dublin.

"Accordingly I have decided not to go to the United Kingdom for some years and with much sadness I will be unable to attend stockholders' meetings there," he said.

Retiring managing director Robert McNeile will become co-chairman of Guinness with Lord Iveagh and carry out his United Kingdom duties. Lord Iveagh will remain chairman of the Dublin operation of the company.

Commodities Trade Booming And Dealers See No Letup

By H. J. Maidenberg

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Trading in commodity futures is booming after being in the doldrums since last fall. Brokers report record volumes of business and see no letup.

The number of commodity contracts traded last month jumped 31 per cent above the 1974 level, and compared with a gain of 20 per cent the month before. Volume in the first seven months rose more than 9 per cent, while that for the first half was up 5 per cent from the year-ago level.

Houston Cox, in charge of commodity trading at Reynolds Securities, commenting on the spurt, observed: "We had wild markets after the 1972 Soviet grain deal, but didn't have the inflation worries then that we have today. After all, when you have adequate supplies of raw materials and stable prices, you don't have much need for commodity markets."

He also said today's commodity futures markets were far more international in scope. "Not only are domestic companies and individuals involved in our markets today, but also an ever-increasing number of foreigners," he explained.

Steven Greenberg, director of Barne & Co.'s commodity division, argued that today's trading is anchored in genuine supply-demand considerations.

"We are not seeing the wild price swings that marked the 1972 and 1973 markets," he said. "What we do see is concern over inflation as well as worry over such things as our harvest prospects and how much damage there was to the Brazilian coffee crop in last month's cold wave there."

Paul Franklin, director of the commodity division at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, which reportedly handles almost half the futures contracts traded, added:

"In Britain, people with money are putting their savings into copper and other commodities as a hedge against inflation . . . Given the international nature of the market today, such buying is quickly reflected in prices here, even though industrial demand for basic commodities may still be weak."

In Chicago, Daniel Amstutz, president of Cargill Investors Services, an affiliate of the giant grain-trading house, believes the present "delicate supply-demand situation in key foodstuffs" and the resultant price uncertainty has increased hedging by food processors and other big factors in the futures market.

"There are also an increasing number of funds specializing in commodities. They offer participation to speculators with limited means. A few years ago such mutual-type funds didn't exist. These elements have also contributed to the rise in futures activity," he added.

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12-24-month Promissory Notes (Minimum U.S. $ 6,006.40)	10.50%	—	Monthly
12-24-month Promissory Notes (Minimum U.S. $ 60,064.05)	12.00%	9.50%	Monthly

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Dow Index Drops 2.89 As N.Y. Rally Fades

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (IHT).—Stocks began the session on a firm note today but demand tapered off in the afternoon and prices pointed slightly lower in light trading at the close.

Initial strength was viewed primarily as a continuation of Friday's brisk technical rally from an oversold condition. But several analysts commented that sluggish volume indicated Wall Street's main worries are inflation and rising interest rates.

Also in the background was concern that New York City will have difficulty meeting its financial obligations next month, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 2.89 points to 822.75, but gaining issues totaled about 640 to 635 declines by the close.

Volume totaled 10.81 million shares compared with 10.61 million shares Friday.

National Semiconductor, a wide mover on the most active list, fell 2 1/4 to 35 3/8.

Also on the downside were Moore McCormack, off 3 1/4 to 56 1/2, CPC International 1 5/8 to 42 3/4, J.C. Penney 2 to 42 3/4, Northern Natural Gas 3 1/8 to 61 1/2, International Paper 1 5/8 to 58 1/2, and Atlantic Richfield 1 1/8 to 106 7/8.

Parker Pen slumped 2 1/4 to 13 3/4 after it was announced that it agreed to acquire Manpower Inc. for $28.2 million. Manpower's stock climbed 1 5/8 to 13 3/4.

Burlington Northern gained 1 3/4 to 31 following a bullish second-half earnings forecast from the company.

Avery Products, another firm spot, rose 1 1/4 to 23 3/4.

U.S. Steel fell a point to 63 3/4 in its group, while motors surrendered fractions.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.04 to 36.12.

The most active issue was Carnation, down 3/4 to 72 3/4 on volume of 97,100 shares.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.90 to 82.06.

Bond prices moved mostly higher in moderate trading with governments showing gains of up to 1.4 point.

Corporates lagged the general pattern, ending mostly unchanged to marginally firmer.

In Chicago, grain futures prices fell sharply on the Board of Trade after organized labor instituted a boycott against loading of vessels bound for foreign shores with American grain.

For Sale: British Dons

MANCHESTER, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Twelve members of the Manchester University faculty are seeking employment by the highest foreign bidder, in a protest at what a faculty leader termed the serious state of British university finances.

The staff of the Control System Center at the university's Institute of Science and Technology placed the following advertissement in an educational journal:

"For sale: A department of control engineering. Applications should come from governments and universities who are fully committed to the worth of university research and teaching and have a respect for the professional engineer in society."

The group specified a democracy with "an equable climate."

Citibank Sees Lower Short-Term Rates

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP-DJ).—Short-term money rates, which turned up in June following a steady decline, will probably fall again if the rate of inflation and money-supply growth are moderate, First National City Bank's Economic Week predicts.

"Except for the case of high and steady (or rising) inflation and high money growth, short rates are likely to turn down again," the publication said.

However, other watchers of Federal Reserve monetary activities do not yet discern any clear signals of its intentions. "The rise we've seen in short-term rates is very atypical for the early stages of an economic upturn," says Henry Kaufman, economist at Salomon Brothers.

Large volumes of Treasury financing due in the next few weeks and currently low cash balances at the Treasury suggest "more friction ahead rather than less" in the money markets, he said.

In the week ended Aug. 6, the Fed reported last Thursday, the money supply (cash in circulation and demand deposits) ballooned $1.9 billion. "We expected this and we think there will be another increase reported next Thursday," Mr. Kaufman said.

The rate for federal funds, a key barometer of the Fed's short-term rate targets, will probably remain in the 6-to-6 1/4-per-cent range for the next week or so, he added. "But if there's a further increase in money supply in this week's report and no falloff in the next two weeks, it will be a very dangerous situation and the Fed would have no option but to firm up again," he said.

Robert Lamorte of Jesup & Lamont Inc. said he believes current problems in the money markets follow unusually large money-supply growth, related to tax relief, in May and June. "The Fed then temporarily switched from recession fighting to checking an explosion in money supply," he said, forcing short-term rates higher. "We believe the sharp rise in short-term interest rates will probably be nearing completion within weeks."

"The high-inflation, rising-rates, aborted-recovery scenario is creating fear," he said. "I don't believe it will be borne out, but I also don't see any resolution of doubts for several months, possibly into November."

Company Reports

American Financial

Six Months	1975	1974
Profits (millions)	11.0	12.8
Per Share	0.64	0.69
Share Diluted	0.58	0.61

General Dynamics

Second Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue (millions)	589.7	463.7
Profits (millions)	15.2	9.4
Per Share	1.43	0.88
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,099.2	878.5
Profits (millions)	40.0	16.9
Per Share	3.80	1.60

* Restated to reflect change to LIFO.

Kresge

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,656.4	1,353.8
Profits (millions)	41.1	31.2
Per Share	0.34	0.26
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	3,004.9	2,489.2
Profits (millions)	60.6	50.3
Per Share	0.50	0.42

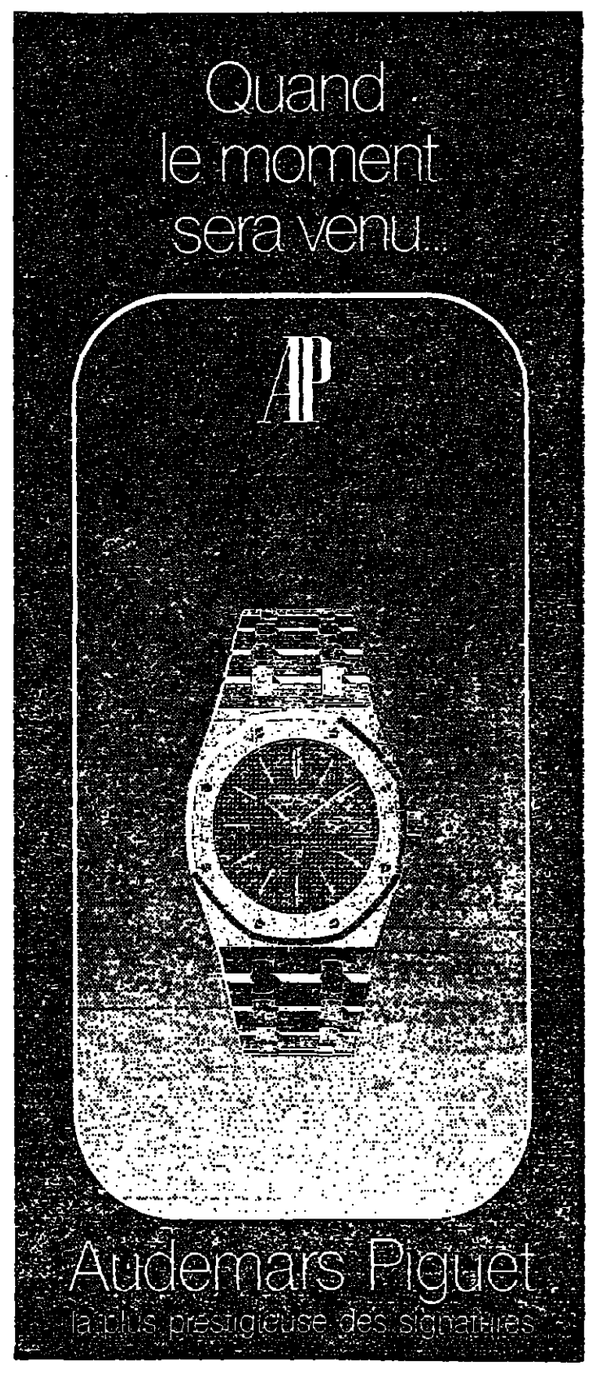
FIRST QUARTER REPORT

MARKETING GROWTH

MAPCO's marketing arm, the Thermogas Division, reported that propane sales were up more than 15% in the first quarter of 1975, as compared to the same period a year ago. A detailed review is contained in our Quarterly Review. If you'd like a copy, write:

mapco INC.

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Tulsa, Oklahoma 74119
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
19⅝	8	Harrah .26a	11	5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	14½	Harris 1.20		16	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
15⅞	10	Harsco 1.10	4	67	15⅛	15	15	
10⅞	5½	HartSMx .60	6	6	8½	8⅜	8½	
19⅞	6¼	HarteHk .30	10	42	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
17⅛	14¼	HattSe 1.44a		9	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	7½	HayesAlb 1	7	7	11	10⅞	11	
5⅞	2¼	Hazeltine		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	5½	Hecks .12	9	15	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
22⅞	13½	HeclaM .37t	19	25	20⅞	20¾	20½	— ¼
13⅞	6⅝	Heilem .48a	8	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
57	38½	HeinzH 1.28	12	51	43¾	43⅛	43⅝	+ ½
8	2¼	Helene Curt	7	64	7⅛	6⅞	7	
31½	23	HellerInt .84	11	2	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
44⅞	26	HelmrhP .30	10	32	37⅞	37½	37½	— ¾
7⅛	6	Heminc .84e		20	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
34¾	21½	Hercules .80	30	1092	31½	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅞
20⅛	10⅛	HershFd .80	8	24	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
27⅞	20⅝	Hesston .80	5	5	26	25½	25½	— ⅜
30⅞	25¾	Hesm pf1.40		12	28¾	27⅞	28⅛	+ ¾
50⅛	20½	Heubln 1.10	15	35	43	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅝
120⅛	56⅞	HewlPk .30	31	232	105⅞	103	103⅝	— 1⅛
8⅝	3½	High Voltg	11	10	5⅜	5½	5¾	
25	12¼	Hillenbd .48	7	23	20¾	19½	19½	
29	11⅛	Hilton Htl 1	12	16	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	HMW Ind	5	4	4	4	4	
26⅛	11½	Hobart .60	14	10	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	— 1
15¾	8½	HoernW .72	6	13	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ½
8⅞	2¾	Hoff Electrn		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	5⅛	Holiday .25	8	103	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
33¾	22½	HollySug 3a	2	25	31⅞	31⅜	31½	— ½
55⅛	24½	Homestk 1a	15	107	44⅝	43⅞	44	— ⅜
40⅛	20⅞	Honywll 1.40	10	379	28⅞	27¾	28	— ⅞
4⅛	1⅝	Horizon Cp	5	20	2⅞	2½	2⅝	
15	7⅞	HospAff .60t	8	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
26⅞	8⅝	HospCpA .20	10	120	19⅝	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅝
10⅞	5⅞	HostIntl .36	6	44	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
10¾	7½	Houdall .80a	5	15	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
1.	6	HougMif .60	8	42	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅝	HouFab .20e	10	29	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16½	11⅞	HouseFin 1	6	63	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
3.	25⅞	HouF pf2.50		1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
42	26¾	HouF pf2.37		5	31½	31	31	— 7¼
25½	1¼	HousLP 1.56	7	101	19⅞	19⅛	19¼	
60⅞	29⅞	HousNGas 1	13	484	52⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— 1
15	4⅞	HowJohn .24	11	333	12½	12	12⅛	+ ½
15⅝	9⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	8	8	13½	12⅞	13⅛	
21	13⅝	HudsA 1.60	5	5	19	19	19	— ⅛
5	3	HughHat .40	27	6	4	4	4	— ⅛
104¾	61¾	HughsTl .80	16	114	95¾	94½	94⅞	— ⅝
49	46	HughesTl wi		2	48¼	48¼	48¼	
14⅛	4⅝	Humana	9	16	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	
17¾	11½	HuntCh .24	17	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
18¾	6⅝	HuttnEF .60	4	22	9½	15¼	15⅝	
19⅝	12⅝	Huyck .40	13	15	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
9⅝	4½	Hydroml .24	5	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

I

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16⅝	10¾	ICInds 1.30	6	101	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
76¾	62	ICInds pf 6		20	66½	66½	66½	— ½
36⅞	27¾	ICIndpf3.50		7	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
6⅛	1⅞	ICN Pharm		31	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
29	23⅝	IdahoP 2.05	8	23	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅞
18¾	11¼	IdealBasic 1	7	131	16	15¼	16	— ⅛
9	2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	6	38	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅛	2⅞	IDS Rlt .71a		74	3	2⅞	3	
25½	17½	IllPowr 2.20	9	22	22½	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
4.	39½	IlPow pf4.12		z100	44	44	44	
11⅞	7½	ImplCpA .20	5	61	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
40⅞	28⅛	INA Cp 2.10	11	49	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	14⅞	INA Inv 1.59		10	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	2¾	Income Cap		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	14¼	IndianGas 2	8	6	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
2?	13	indpIPL 1.82	10	28	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10	IndiNat 1.20	21	12	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
8½	5½	Inexco Oil		917	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
82⅞	61⅝	IngerR 2.48	12	84	74¾	74	74	
52½	39	IngR pf2.35		7	49	48¾	49	+ ⅛
44⅛	32¼	InldStl 2.40a	5	38	40½	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅝
8½	5⅛	Inmont .40	6	84	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9¾	5⅝	Insilco .70	6	19	8	7⅞	8	
13⅛	10½	Insil pfA1.25		7	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
40½	27	InspCop 1.20	40	11	27½	27	27½	+ ½
3⅛	1¼	Insrlt InvTr		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	Integon .28	7	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
39⅛	18¼	Interco 1.46	7	54	32¾	32	32	— ⅝
2⅛	1⅜	Intrcntl Div	3	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35	27	Interlake 2a	3	25	33⅛	33	33	
227¾	157	IBM 7	15	292	193½	181¾	182	— ⅛
25⅛	23⅛	IntFlav .30b	31	370	27⅞	26	26	— 1
30⅛	19¾	IntHarv 1.70	4	84	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
12⅛	6⅛	IntHold .68e		75	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
49⅛	30½	IntMinCh 2	4	692	39⅛	37¾	38	— ⅛
11⅞	6	Int Mining	10	43	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
24	17¾	IntMulti 1.36	6	2	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
29⅛	21	IntNick 1.40a	7	193	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
60⅞	44⅝	IntPaper 2	11	x627	60⅞	58¼	58⅞	— 1⅛
9¾		IntRect .12e	9	70	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
25⅛	14½	IntTT 1.52	5	x919	20⅞	19½	19⅞	— ⅞
49⅞	30¼	IntT pfH		x2	43	43	43	+ ⅛
51	34¾	ITT pf14.50		y18	45⅛	45½	45⅛	— ½
45	31⅞	IntTT pfJ4		x11	40⅛	40	40	— ⅛
44⅞	32½	IntTT pfK4		x12	40½	40	40	— ⅛
30⅞	21	ITT pfN2.25		x105	25¾	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
53	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		x1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅜
24	11⅛	Introce .20	6	33	19⅝	19⅛	19½	
65½	47¼	Introce pf 5		5	60⅞	59¾	60¾	— ⅛
17	8½	IntroubGp 1	5	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15	8	IntrBrd .10e	6	6	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ⅜

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16⅛	11½	IntrsPw 1.40	8	53	15⅜	15	15⅛	— ⅛
5¾	3	IntrstUn .24	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
34⅜	12¼	Iowa Bee	3	122	26	24⅝	24⅝	— ¾
13¼	8⅛	Iowa El 1.30	165	17	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
18½	10⅞	Iowa IIG 1.38	6	7	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
21½	16½	IowaPw 1.84	7	45	20⅝	19¾	20	+ ⅛
17¼	14¾	IowaPS 1.52	6	12	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅛
5½	2⅜	Ipco Hosp	7	131	4½	3¾	3⅞	— ⅜
21¾	13⅛	ITE Imp .72	8	24	18	18	18	+ ⅛
14¾	5⅛	Itek Corp		23	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
9½	3⅞	Itel Corp	5	21	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	8½	IU Intl .85	4	91	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅞
20	13⅜	IU Int pf1.25		1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— 1⅛

J

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
12½	8	JamesF .68	9	1	11½	11½	11½	
16¾	9½	Jantzen .70	4	10	12¾	12¼	12¾	
1.	5⅞	JapanF .93e		79	9⅛	8¼	6¼	— ⅛
32¾	29¼	JeffPllot .72	13	57	30½	30	30½	— ⅜
11¼	101	JeC pf 13.50		z10	103	103	103	— 1
25⅞	17½	JewelC 1.20	8	15	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
5⅞	2½	Jewelcor		20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
4.	22¾	JimWalter 1	9	149	36½	36	36⅛	— ¼
47¼	28	JimW pf1.60		12	37⅞	37½	37½	— ⅛
17⅞		JHanS 1.50e		40	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	19	JHanI 1.86e		17	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
25¾	19⅛	JhnMan 1.20	8	x125	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
95⅞	72¼	JohnJn .80a	28	x150	84¾	84	84	
15½	8	JohnCon .80	8	13	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
30¾	26½	JhnCont pf 2		2	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
14⅞	5	JonLogn .40	21	79	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
3.	24⅞	Jorgen 1.50b	3	3	28⅛	28	28	— ⅜
24⅛	11½	Jostens 1b	7	14	20¾	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
80	42¼	JoyMfg 1.60	12	57	75¼	74	74⅞	+ 1⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Justice Mtg		6	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛

K

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
34⅝	12½	KaisrAl 1.20	5	38	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
58	40½	KaiA pf 4.12		1	47½	47½	47½	+ 2½
7⅞	4⅝	KaisCem .50	11	18	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
15	11	KaiCe pf1.37		3	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
18	14	KaneMill .24	4	6	12½	12¼	12¼	
26⅞	16⅞	KCtyPL 2.28	7	101	23¼	23⅛	23½	
21¼	10½	KC Souln 1r	5	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
18¾	11½	KanGE 1.60	6	5	16½	16½	16⅝	
17¼	14½	KanNeb 1.32	8	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ¼
16⅞	15¼	KanPLt 1.52	8	8	16½	16½	16½	
5⅞	2⅞	Katy Inc	5	17	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
15⅝	9⅞	Kty pfB 1.46		6	14	14	14	+ ¼
10⅞	3	KaufBd .04p		140	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
11⅞	8⅛	Kawecki .40	11	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
15	9⅛	KayserR .60	33	2	12½	12½	12½	
7⅛	3⅞	KeeneCp .20	5	20	5⅞	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Keller .20	8	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
20¾	14	Kellogg .70	18	206	18¾	18¼	18¾	— ½
12	6⅞	Kellwood .80	6	8	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
41	30¼	Kennecott 2	11	619	32⅞	31	32⅛	+ 1¼
18⅛	13¾	KyUtil 1.74	10	59	17¼	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
95⅛	60	KerrMcGe 1	17	215	88⅛	87¼	88⅛	+ ⅝
20	15	KeystCon 1a	2	5	17	17	17	+ ⅛
23⅛	8⅝	Kidde .60	5	45	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
49	33½	Kidde pfB 4		2	47½	47½	47½	
34⅛	24¼	KimbCl 1.60	7	37	29½	29	29⅛	— ⅛
9¼	5½	KingDSt .40	8	36	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
25½	15¾	KLM Airli		2	20¼	20¾	20¾	+ ¾
33¼	14¼	KnigrRid .54	3	6	24½	24	24	— ¼
12⅛	4⅛	Koehring	5	48	9⅝	8¾	9	— ½
31⅛	20	Koch pl2.75		1	29	29	29	— ¼
74½	36½	Kopprs 2.80	8	22	72¾	72	72¾	+ ¾
42	34½	Kraftco 1.92	10	50	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	
34⅞	20⅞	KresgeS .24	33	367	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅜
13¼	8⅛	Kroehler Mt		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
24¼	15¾	Kroger 1.36	6	75	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
7⅞	4½	Kysor .20	20	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	

L

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18¾	12⅞	LacGas 1.60	6	7	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
10¾	12⅞	LamSess 1b	4	12	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
13⅞	8¼	LaneBry .72	7	24	11¼	11¼	11¼	
8½	3½	LearSieg .32	6	70	7¼	7	7	
27⅞	17⅝	LearS pl2.25		3	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	8½	LeedsN .50	7	5	11⅛	11	11	
13¼	7¼	Leesona .60	3	26	12¼	11¾	12	
13⅛	9	LehPCt .80	6	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
1⅜	9-16	LehVal Ind	21	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	8½	Lehmn .72e		110	11½	10⅞	11½	+ ½
8½	2⅞	Lennar Crp	18	13	5½	5¼	5½	
24⅞	11¾	Lenox .72	12	x5	22	22	22	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	LevFd Cap		15	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	10⅞	LevFin .75a		5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
34⅞	13	LeviStra .46	7	19	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
6⅞	1¾	Levitz Furn	98	167	5	4⅞	4⅞	
6	2⅛	LFE Cp	7	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
22¼	13⅞	LOF .80	8	29	16½	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
58	48½	LOF pf4.75		1	55	55	55	
8½	3⅞	LibbMcNL	7	1	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	
13	7⅛	LibrtyCo .40	5	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
5⅛	1⅜	Librty Loan		13	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	LibrtyLn pf		3	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
34	25⅜	LiggMy 2.50	9	20	29⅛	29½	29½	— ⅞
79¾	57½	LillyEli 1.10	26	69	67⅝	65⅞	65⅞	
35	24	LincNat 1.60	9	105	27	26	26	— 1
19	13½	LincPl 1.74a		9	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Lionel Corp		45	1¾	1½	1⅝	
9⅞	3¼	Litton In .13t		45	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	— ⅛
12	4⅞	Litton plc pf		2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
17½	10½	Litton pfB 2		9	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	LMI Inv		10	1½	1½	1½	
13⅞	3¾	Lockhd Airc	4	149	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
26½	14½	Loews 1.20	7	71	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ½

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8½	4¼	LomaFin .40	9	27	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
20½	14¾	LomM 2.69e		12	16⅜	16½	16⅝	
18½	9⅞	LoneStInd 1	8	24	16½	16¼	16¼	
29⅞	22½	LoneSG 1.60	7	14	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅜
106	99½	LSG pf 10.32		z70	103	103	103	
16½	10⅛	LnglsLt 1.50	7	168	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
116	104	LIL pfN 13		z520	110¼	109½	110¼	+ ¾
76	44	LongDrg .60	25	118	64	59½	59½	— 2¼
13½	2½	Loral Corb	9	34	9½	9⅞	9½	
32⅞	19⅝	LaLand 1.12	10	139	27	26⅞	26¾	+ ⅛
17	8⅞	LaPacif .20	8	67	12⅝	12¼	12½	
23¼	17¼	LouisGS 1.84		914	21⅞	21	21½	+ ⅛
13¼	8⅞	Lowenst .40		8	10⅞	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
19¼	9	LTV Corp	2	224	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
73¼	43⅞	LTVCp pf 5		4	43¾	43½	43½	
59⅞	35¼	Lubrizol 1	19	104	50½	48½	48¾	— ⅝
15⅛	6	LuckStr .64b	12	198	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
11⅞	7¾	Ludlow .72	21	6	8⅛	8	8	
30	22½	LukenSt 1.60	4	15	24⅛	24	24	+ ⅛
18⅞	13½	LykeYng 1e	1	20	14½	14	14	
36½	26⅞	Lykes pl2.50		54	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	LynCSys .20	6	15	4	3⅞	4	

M

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4½	1½	MacDonal	4	21	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Macke .30	8	22	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Macmill .25	5	2061	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14	9	Mcmi pf1.20		2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ½
23⅞	12⅝	Macy 1.10	7	22	18⅝	17¾	18⅛	— ⅛
12	7⅛	MadisFd .60		76	10	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¼	MadSq Gar	7	5	5⅛	5	5	
7⅞	3¼	MagicCf .32		14	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
24½	11½	Mallory 1	13	22	20	18⅞	20	+ ⅞
26⅝	16½	MalHyd .44b	13	6	21½	21⅝	21⅝	
5½	2	Manhat Ind		5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
14¼	9	Manpwr .68	5	34	13¾	12¼	13¼	+ 1⅛
39⅞	25¼	MfrHan 1.72	7	70	33½	33	33¼	— ⅛
50⅞	27¼	MAPCO .70	16	85	43¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
12	5⅞	Marathn Mt	5	33	9¾	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
53⅞	29⅞	MaraO 1.80a	11	59	49⅞	49⅛	49½	+ ⅛
29	13⅞	Marcor 1	7	40	23½	23¼	23¼	
57	28½	Marcr pf A2		5	45¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	8⅛	Maremt .40	9	44	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
20¾	14¼	MarMid 1.80	6	91	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	16¼	MarionL .52	11	21	17½	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
39⅝	13⅞	Marley .60	12	23	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Margtt .50e	9	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
17	6½	Marriot .37t	16	165	12	11⅞	11¾	+ ⅛
61⅞	41	MrshMc 1.60	20	494	54⅞	54	54	— ⅛
26⅞	15⅞	MarshF 1.24	10	53	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	13⅞	MartMa 1.30	6	60	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
28	5⅞	MarlPr .50e	10	12	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅝	MrldCup .54	7	10	14¾	14½	14½	
55⅞	30	MascoCp .32	21	137	47	46½	46½	— ½
27⅞	16½	Masonite .54	81	11	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
17⅞	13½	MassyFer 1	4	44	15½	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	7¾	Masitr 1.24e	8	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	
16¼	11¾	MasCp 1.59e		44	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	Masln 1.05e		31	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
19½	12	MalsuE .31e	11	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
48½	22⅞	MayDSt 1.60	13	84	41½	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
29½	20	MayD pf1.80		3	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
31½	19½	Maytg 1.30a	18	14	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	MBPXL .20a	9	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	
82⅞	27⅞	MCA Inc 1	9	187	71⅞	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
14	7¼	McCord 1	8	11	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	McCrory Cp		14	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
56¼	45½	McDermot	10	173	47⅞	46½	46⅞	+ ⅛
60½	26⅜	McDonalds	25	280	46¼	45⅜	45¼	— ¾
19	8⅛	McDonD .40	7	88	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
21¾	11½	McGEd 1.20	14	36	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	6	McGrwH .56	8	29	9⅛	9½	9½	+ ⅛
22½	13	M GH pl1.20		27	17	17	17	+ ⅛
31	10⅝	McKeeCo 1a	7	23	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅛
33	16	McLean .80	9	17	33	32½	32½	— ⅛
16½	13¼	McLoul 1.60	5	x26	17½	17	17½	— ⅛
17½	13⅞	MeadCp 1.20	4	407	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ⅛
35¾	29½	Mea pfA2.80		3	35½	35	35	+ ⅛
36	28⅛	Mea pfB2.80		12	35½	35	35	+ ⅛
20	13	Modusa 1.40	10	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	1⅛	MEI Cp	7	5	3⅛	3	3	
17¼	6¼	MelvilSh .48	11	40	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
14¼	2½	Menasc .10r	5	64	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
60	29½	MercStr .80	13	70	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
85¾	57½	Merck 1.40	24	220	71¾	70⅞	71¼	— ⅛
13½	8¾	Meredith .70	4	3	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	
20¾	10½	MerrLyn .60	5	264	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
29	18⅞	MesaPet .05	15	128	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	23	MesP pf1.60		27	27½	27	27⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	Mesabi 1.14e	10	79	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
22	14⅛	MeslaM .80	14	2	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
18¾	12¼	MGM 1	6	190	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
15¼	5¼	Meirom .50	8	95	13⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
42	29¼	MetE pf3.90		z50	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
70	5⅛	MetE pf7.68		z170	66½	66	66½	— ⅛
19½	8⅛	MGIC In .10		578	12	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	8½	MichGs 1.10	7	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
27	14½	MhTube 1.20	5	13	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Microdot .60	4	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	9⅞	Micrpw .72t	8	4	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
13	12½	MidCTl 1.03	8		6½	12⅞	12⅞	
16½	12½	MidSUt 1.25	7	63	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
3⅞	2	Midlnd Mtg		42	2	1⅞	2	
20	10¼	MidldRess 1	5	34	16¼	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	17½	MilesLb 1.28	9	15	25¾	26	26	— ⅛
12¼	4¼	MillBrd .36a	12	10	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	
68	43	MinnMM 1.25	21	x313	55¼	55¼	54⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	13⅛	MinnPL 1.36	7	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
16½	9	MissnEq .20	7	39	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
22½	16⅞	MissRIv 1.20	4	10	19⅛	19	19	
20	14⅛	MoPlCe 1.60	7	9	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	MoPSv .84b	6	39	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
47⅞	34½	MobllOil 3.40	6	247	45¾	44¾	45	+ ⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5½	1½	Mobile Hcm		27	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
15½	8½	Mohasco .60	44	34	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Mohk Data		39	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	8⅝	MohkRub 1	14	1	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	14¾	Molycrp .40	4	20	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
21	9	Monrch 1.20	5	3	19⅛	19¼	19¾	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅞	Mongrm Ind	3	14	7	6⅞	7	
11¼	7	MonrEq .20	10	39	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
74⅞	41	Monsan 2.60	9	351	72¼	72¼	72⅞	+ ⅛
83	48	Mons pl2.75		1	80½	80½	80½	
30	24⅛	MonDU 2.06	8	9	25½	25½	25½	
28½	22⅞	MonPw 1.80	8	37	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
23	19½	MonSt 1.80a		59	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
8⅞	4½	MONY .70e	10	25	7	6⅞	7	
95⅞	27⅞	MoorMc 1.40	4	437	61¾	56	55½	— 3¼
71	51⅛	Morgan 1.80	12	259	56⅞	56⅛	56⅞	— ⅛
27	13½	MorrsKn .88	6	71	24	22¾	23	
4⅞	1½	MorseEl Pd		13	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
7⅞	2¾	MorseSh .20	8	47	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	MtgeTr Am		20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅞	11½	MorNor .88	9	76	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
57⅛	33¾	Motorola .70	25	116	45⅞	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
44½	25⅞	MtFuel 1.48	14	x14	37¼	35½	35⅞	— ⅛
20	16¼	MtStTel 1.52	9	11	16¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Munford .36	5	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Munld pf.40		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
19½	10⅛	MurphC 1.20	6	7	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	15½	MurpOil .60	5	25	23	22½	22⅞	
17⅞	12	MurryOh 1	5	4	14⅞	14¼	14⅛	
15⅞	12⅞	MutlOm 1.32		16	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	4	MyersL .40	9	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛

N

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
42½	22¼	Nabisco 2.30	11	50	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅝
33¼	17	NalcoCh .60	20	5	28¾	28½	28¼	+ ⅛
15¼	4⅞	NarcoSci .60	9	11	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
22½	12½	NashuaC .60	10	x25	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	NatCan .53	4	47	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	7¼	NatAirl .50	8	41	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
15½	7⅛	N Avia .49e		6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
52⅞	29¾	N Chem .32	33	18	46	46	45	
9⅞	5¾	NatCityL .90		2	7⅛	7¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	29⅞	NatDet 2.72	5	5	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅞	NatDist 1.20	5	77	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
23½	18⅛	NatFuelG 2	6	26	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
15	8⅞	NatGyp 1.05	8	50	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	1⅞	Nat Homes		78	4	3¾	3¾	
7⅛	3¼	Natlnd .25	3	102	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
12⅞	9½	Ntlnd pf1.25		1	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23¼	12	Nt MedCare	16	39	13½	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
32⅞	25¼	N Pre 1.20a		4	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
47⅛	9¼	Nat Semicn	25	1210	38	35⅛	35⅞	— 2½
11¼	6⅞	NatSvcIn .74	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
16⅛	11⅛	N Stand .90	5	14	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
46½	30½	N Starch .80	16	28	43⅛	43½	43⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	32⅞	NatStl 2.50a	5	64	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
7¼	2⅛	Natl Tea		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
35½	24¼	Natoma 1.20	3	139	26¼	25¾	25⅝	+ 1
27⅞	14½	NCR Cp .72	8	224	29⅞	29½	27½	— 1⅛
18⅛	6⅞	Neptune .50	7	3	14⅞	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
20½	15⅞	NevPw 1.50	5	50	16⅞	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
23	20¼	NevP pf2.30		z320	21½	21⅞	21½	+ ⅛
17½	13	NEngEl 1.73	6	43	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	NEngE 1.28	6	11	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
27¼	22¼	N EngT 2.36	11	7	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
14¼	8¼	Newhall .40	9	47	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	
26½	18¼	Newmt 1.60	10	53	23⅝	23	23½	+ ⅛
23¼	16⅞	NYSEG 2.20	6	28	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅛	NiaMP 1.24	6	73	11¾	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅛
97½	87	NiM pf 10.40		z20	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
75	63	NiaM pf7.72		z110	74	74	74	+ ⅛
35	23½	NiaM pl 3.40		z20	33	32½	33	+ 1
15	11	NiaShr 1.13e		x3	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
17⅛	11½	NL Ind 1	7	115	15½	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
18½	13½	NLT Cp .60	6	x41	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
71	59⅞	NorflkWn 5	9	30	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	10⅞	Norris 1.20	7	8	19	18¾	19	
44⅞	24¼	NoACoal .60	13	8	39¾	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅜	NoAMt 1.35e	4	48	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
24¼	12¼	NoAPhl 1.20	8	12	19	19	19	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅜	NoCAir .10e	5	42	2⅛	2½	2½	
1⅛	⅛	NoCeAir wt		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
10	6⅝	NoestUl 1.02	6	205	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9½	5⅞	vlNoCen Ry		z20	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
24¼	17⅞	NorillGas 2	7	33	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
24½	19½	NoilG pf1.90		1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
18½	13¾	NIndPS 1.36	9	40	16½	16¼	16¼	
70	51½	NNGs 3.10a	5	134	64	61¼	61½	— 3½
26⅝	15⅞	NoStPw 1.84	8	104	23	23	23	
4⅞	2⅞	Nortlgl .50e	16	19	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
32⅞	22¼	Northrp 1.60	5	26	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
22⅞	11⅞	NwstAirl .43	9	142	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
47¾	34	NwtBnc 1.70	8	45	37	37	37	— ⅛
30⅞	13¼	NwEn cl1.80	5	72	30	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
35½	18⅞	Nwtlnd 1.75	3	29	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
15⅞	9½	Nwstlnd wt		8	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
78¼	49½	Nwtln pf4.20		7	71⅞	71	71⅞	+ 1
13½	7⅞	NwML 1.14e	10	10	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
45	34	NwtStl 2.40a	8	3	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
22¾	20½	Norton 1.70	6	6	23¼	23½	23¼	
22	10⅞	NortSim .50	10	320	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
43	25¼	NorlS pf1.60		9	39¾	39¼	39¼	+ 1
16¼	10⅞	NucorCp .28	3	8	14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
11⅞	7½	NVF 1.77t	1	94	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	

O

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
11½	5½	Oak Ind .40	7	13	8⅛	8	8¼	+ ⅛
14½	7¼	Oakite P .84	7	x1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
22⅛	12⅞	OcciPet .75e	4	1027	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
12½	6⅞	OccidPet wt		127	10	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
70¼	42	OccidPt pf 4		6	57	56	56	+ 1⅛
73	40¼	OcciP pf3.60		12	59	57½	59	+ 3⅛
22⅞	19	OcciP pf2.50		46	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
3.	22⅞	OcciP pf2.16		4	29	29	29	+ ⅛
21¼	13½	OgdenCp 1	3	36	17⅞	17	17	— ⅛
32¼	23	Ogdn pf1.87		4	28	27½	27½	— ⅛
16⅞	12⅝	OhioEd 1.65	9	85	16	15¾	15⅞	
50	43	OhEd pf4.40		z30	43¾	43¾	43¾	
42½	38½	OhEd pf3.90		z70	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	
117½	107	OhPw pf 14		z100	113½	113½	113½	+ ⅛
81	69	OhPw pf8.48		z30	77	77	77	+ 1
75	63	OhPw pf8.04		z50	69	69	69	— 1
13⅞	10¼	OKC Cp .80	4	26	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	OklaGE 1.40	10	68	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
23½	17⅞	OklaNG 1.60	8	16	23	22½	22⅞	
27½	14⅞	OlinCp 1.20	5	30	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
26	13¾	Olinkraft 1	7	51	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
13½	7⅞	Omark .50	4	8	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	
11	7½	Oneida .76	5	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
12¼	10	Opelika 1	8	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
12¼	7½	OrangR 1.20	10	5	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	3⅞	Orange .12	13	19	12½	12	12⅛	
33	24¼	OtisElv 2.20	5	48	28⅛	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
27	11	OutMar 1.20	20	9	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
16¼	8	OutletCo .75	5	2	13	13	13	
21¼	9	OvernlTT .80	10	11	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	8¼	OverShip .15	5	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
42⅞	25¼	OwenCn .88	22	5	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
45¾	32	OwenIll 1.72	9	22	42½	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	7½	Oxfrdlnd .60	4	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	

P - Q

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14	11½	PacAS 1.20a		85	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
23½	18⅛	PacGas 1.88	7	112	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
19	14⅞	PacLtg 1.68	6	56	16½	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	12⅞	PacPetrl .80	10	20	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
21	14⅞	PacPw 1.70	9	40	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
15½	12⅞	PacTT 1.20	8	17	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
75	69	PacTT pf 6		z200	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
9⅛	8½	PacTin .80a	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8¼	2¾	PaincW .10e	3	17	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
13½	8⅞	PaiW pf1.30		3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	PalmBc .25	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	3	Pamida .05e	9	58	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2	PanAm Air		156	3½	3¼	3¼	
34¼	27¼	PanEP 2.10	6	32	27⅞	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
11	6⅛	Paprcft .60b	5	17	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅞	Pargas .96	7	31	11½	11¼	11½	
24⅛	13¼	ParHan 1.12	7	3	23⅞	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	10⅞	ParkPen .32	8	104	16	13½	13¾	— 2½
37⅞	14	Pasco 25c	20	162	33¼	37½	38⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	6⅛	Payls nw .35	7	9	13⅞	13	13	+ ⅜
22	9½	PeabGa .08r	10	76	16½	16	16	
2⅛	1⅛	Penn Cent		37	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅞	3⅞	PennDix .24	4	74	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
63¾	36½	Penney 1.16	24	214	45	42¾	42¾	— 2
20	15⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	59	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
120	105	PaPL pf 13		z30	113¼	113¼	113¼	
92	79	PaPL pf8.70		z120	85¼	85½	85¼	+ 1¼
93	77	PaPL pf8.60		z40	84½	84½	84½	
89	73	PaPL pf8.40		z270	78½	78⅛	78½	— ⅛
26½	17⅝	Pennwlt 1.36	8	40	24¾	23¾	24	+ ⅛
43¾	31	Penwl pf2.50		5	41	41	41	
22	18⅛	Penwl pf1.60		16	20⅛	20	20⅛	
23½	17	Pennzol 1.20	6	123	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅜	PeopDrg .20	11	7	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
37¼	30½	PeopGs 2.68	6	25	34⅞	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
70	40⅞	PepsiCo 1.60	15	635	62	59	59	— 2½
30	16	PerkElm .28	24	48	23⅞	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	7	10	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
15¼	11	Petinc pf 1		4	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	10	Petinc pf.80		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6½	PeterPl .80	22	10	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
71⅞	34	PetrieS .80a	20	13	60⅛	59¾	59¾	
20	8⅞	Petrolan .50	8	39	20	19½	20	+ ½
22¼	16½	Petrim 2.01e		10	20⅞	20	20¼	
35⅞	24	Pfizer .76a	14	390	27½	25⅞	25⅛	— ⅝
40¼	29	PhelpD 2.20	12	57	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
15½	11⅞	PhilaEl 1.64	8	92	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z30	83½	83½	83½	— ½
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z60	78	77	78	
76	59½	PhilE pf7.85		z10	67	67	67	— ⅛
75	57½	PhilE pf7.80		z40	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅛
12⅞	10¼	PhilaSub .70	7	26	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
57¼	40⅞	PhilMorr .90	13	1070	45⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
6	2	Philips Ind		10	4	4	4	+ ⅛
9⅞	5½	Phil I pf.25p		7	7	7	7	— ⅛
60⅞	37	PhillPet 1.60	11	409	57⅛	56	56½	+ ⅛
8½	3⅞	PhillVnH .40		x3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
19½	7⅞	Pickwk .08e	7	7	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	9½	PledNG 1.40	5	24	15	14⅞	14⅞	
6⅞	2⅞	Pier 1 Imprt	15	2	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
72¼	36	Pillsbry 1.80	12	37	65⅞	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
31	19⅝	Pion Cp 1.20	9	31	27¾	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	11¼	PitneyB .60	9	122	17⅞	17	17¼	+ ⅛
23½	13½	PittFrg .83b	11	2	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
81¼	36⅞	Pittston .80a	8	296	67⅝	65⅞	66	— 1
20½	17½	Pizza Hut		99	18⅛	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
5⅞	1½	Plan Resrch	9	42	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅛	2¼	Playboy .12	12	11	4⅛	4	4	
18¾	6	Plessy 1.38e	6	13	14¼	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅞	PNB M .45e	12	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	15	Polarold .32	30	895	35⅛	34	34	— 1⅛
13¼	3⅞	Ponderosa	45	91	9½	9	9	— ⅛
18½	8⅞	PopeTa .60b	11	6	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅝	Portec 1b	4	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
65½	63	Portr pf5.50		z10	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	12⅞	PortGE 1.58	7	37	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
106½	100	PoG pf 11.50		z130	101¼	99½	99½	— 1¼
49⅛	25⅞	Potlatch 1.40	10	30	46	45½	46	+ ⅛
13¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	9	73	11	10¾	11	
54¼	50	PotEl pf5.46		z1820	57	52	52	
49¼	41	PotEl pf4.50		z70	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
34¾	26⅛	PotEl pf2.44		1	30	30	30	— ½
32	24⅛	PPGInd 1.70	8	63	29⅞	28¾	29	
12⅛	6	Premier .36	8	2	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
100⅛	78⅛	ProctGam 2	20	306	89⅛	87⅛	87⅛	— 1⅛
8⅞	6	ProdRsh .30	8	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
35⅞	18⅞	Proler 1.40	2	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
6	4	PSA Inc		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅞	12⅛	PSvCol 1.20	7	55	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	114	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
112	104	PSE pf 12.25		z70	109	108⅛	108⅛	— 2⅛
54	45	PSEG pf5.28		z40	50½	50½	50½	
15⅛	12⅛	PSEG pf1.40		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
41	29⅞	PSvlnd 2.5a	9	29	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	11½	PSvNH 1.80	7	23	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
21¼	13⅝	PSvNM 1.78	8	17	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
9½	3	Publckr .19r	6	31	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Pueblain .20	7	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	PR Co .03p		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	PugSdP 2.16	6	10	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
62½	39	Pullmn 1.80	8	22	49	48	48	— 1¼
34	33½	Pullman wl		1	33	31	33	— ⅛
14⅛	7¼	PurexCp .28	8	60	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Purlin Fash		1	2½	2½	2½	
36¼	17⅞	Purolator 1	11	31	34⅛	34¼	34⅛	+ ⅛
20½	12⅝	QuakOat .80	14	84	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
25¼	15	QuakSlO .72	17	10	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	4	Questor .12r	7	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

R

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
45⅛	36	RalstonP .90	16	141	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2¼	Ramada .12	12	86	4	3¾	3¾	
10	6⅞	Rancoln .40	51	2	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	RapAm .37p		33	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	17⅝	Raybest 1.50	4	11	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
22½	7½	Raymint .48	8	7	18⅛	17⅞	18	
59¼	25⅛	Raytheon 1	11	255	48⅞	47⅞	48	+ ⅛
21⅞	13⅞	RCA 1	16	450	17⅞	17⅞	17½	
55⅛	39	RCA cvpf 4		1	49⅞	49½	49½	
27	15½	RdgBate .35	6	75	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Redman Ind		27	2⅛	2⅞	2⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	9	9	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	7¾	Reed Tool	11	34	37⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	15⅛	Reeves 1.80	6	3	18	18	18	+ ⅛
15½	10¼	ReichCh .66	3	46	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
7	4½	Relisb St .60	7	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
16⅛	10¼	RellanEl .90	5	19	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	ReliGp .20p		10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14½	7⅞	ReG pfC.65p		36	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
18⅛	10¼	ReG pfB.55p		18	13¼	13	13¼	+ 1
14¾	8½	Republic Co	4	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12	8⅞	RepFinS .80	6	12	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	RepMtg Inv		18	1½	1½	1½	
35⅞	22½	RepStl 1.60a	3	139	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅞	ResrvOil .12	8	33	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
22½	12⅛	RetailCred 2	9	x3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
37¼	17⅛	RevcoDS .40	13	60	28	25½	25⅞	— 1⅛
13⅛	6¼	RevCop .25p	4	21	8⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
81½	47⅛	Revlon 1.20	18	84	71¾	70	70	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Rexham .20	7	6	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	12⅞	Rexnrd 1.20	6	26	21½	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	49½	Reylnd 2.88	8	78	54	53½	53¼	+ ⅛
68⅛	52½	Reyln pf2.25		1	59	59	59	+ 1
24⅛	14⅞	ReynMet 1s	5	60	22⅞	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
59	44⅛	ReyM pf4.50		2	54	54	54	
10⅛	7	ReynSec .40	6	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
12½	8¼	Richardsn 1	6	15	9½	9½	9¼	
24½	13⅞	RichMer .64	10	194	19½	19	19⅛	
14½	10¾	Richmnd .80	8	70	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	8	RioGran .60	7	13	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
10⅞	7½	RioGr pf.30		13	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15¼	4⅛	Rite Ald .16	15	198	11⅞	10¾	11	+ ⅛
24¾	11½	RivianF .90	10	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
16	9	Robshaw .70	27	11	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	13¼	Robrtsn 1.30	6	21	21¾	21¼	21⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	9⅛	Robins .24e	10	x107	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17¼	10⅛	RochG 1.25b	6	18	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅞	RochTel .76	9	45	11⅞	11	11⅛	— ⅛
11¼	4⅞	Rockowr .58	12	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
25½	18⅞	Rockwlint 2	7	46	24⅛	24	24	
86½	46½	RohmH 1.28	21	46	72½	72¼	72⅛	+ ½
11	7⅞	Rohrlnd .40	6	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
22⅛	11¼	Rollins .30	13	25	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Ronson .14p	16	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16	9⅞	Roper 1.20		14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
23¼	16	RorerA .96	10	24	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
43¼	27⅛	Rosario .40b	17	97	40⅞	39⅞	40	— ⅛
19¼	8⅛	RoyCCol .72	14	31	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
39⅛	24½	RoylD 3.16e	3	96	37	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
7½	3⅛	Roylnd .45t	8	36	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅞	3½	RTE Cp .36	33	19	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
25½	14	Rubbrm .40	29	9	21⅞	21½	21½	
25½	11	Rucker .20	8	280	21¼	20½	20¼	
19	5⅞	RussTog .76	17	16	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
9	3¼	Ryder Sys		150	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛

S

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
41¼	25	SabineR .56	11	5	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	
3½	1⅛	Salcgrd Ind	24	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
52⅛	24½	Safewy 1.60	12	69	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3	Saga Corp	6	31	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
34½	26½	StJoMin 1.20	6	200	30¼	30	30⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	8⅞	StJoLIP 1.12	11	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
27¼	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	8	10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		38	11	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
29½	19½	StRegP 1.40	5	190	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	Salant .24b	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5	
13⅞	10¼	SanDGs 1.29	11	53	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
10⅞	2½	Sandrs Asso		49	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	5⅛	SJuanR .801	7	2	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	24⅛	SFelnd 1.20	7	413	26	25½	26	+ ½
8⅞	7½	SFelnd pf.50		7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
35⅞	18⅛	SanFeint .30	11	59	28⅝	28¼	28⅛	+ ⅛
14	5½	SargWel .40	9	7	11¾	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	Saul RlEst		25	4	3⅞	4	
8⅞	6½	SavanE .48r	4	33	7⅛	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
13	9	SavnEA 1.34		1	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅞	Sav A Stop		10	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
6⅞	3	SavODr .15e	10	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
7¼	1¾	SavinB Mch	5	21	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	15	40	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	SCA Svc	6	7	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
6	2⅝	Schaeler Cp		7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
67⅛	44½	ScheraPl .83	20	129	48¾	47⅛	47⅞	— 1⅛
30⅛	15½	SchlitzBr .68	19	201	21½	21	21	— ⅛
90½	59	Schlumb .60	25	208	81½	80⅛	80½	— ⅛
13¼	9	SCM Cp .50	3	46	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
9⅛	4½	SCOAInd .60	6	12	8¾	8½	8⅝	
9⅛	7¼	Scot Lad Fd	4	22	7½	7½	7½	
19⅞	9⅛	ScottFetz 1	9	53	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	8½	ScottFor .68	6	24	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12¼	ScottPap .68	7	739	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
11⅞	5	Scottys .10	12	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
13	8⅞	ScovillMfg 1	9	29	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
26⅛	25½	Scovil pf2.50		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	4	ScudDuoVt		27	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
8½	7¼	Scud pf.62k		2	8	8	8	— ⅛
24⅛	10⅝	Sea Cont .30	4	18	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
31½	19	SeabCL 1.40	5	103	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	2½	SeabWA .14t	5	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	
37	27	Seagram .60	13	x17	30⅞	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	Seagrave	17	11	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
14⅛	7	SealdPw .80	10	x14	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
25⅛	13⅞	SearleG .52	11	429	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
74⅞	48⅞	Sears 1.60a	21	309	60	58⅛	58⅛	— 1⅛
4	1⅞	Sealrain Lin	78	82	3⅞	3	3⅛	— ⅛
38⅞	21½	Sedcolnc .12	9	101	31⅛	30	30	— ⅛
7⅛	3¼	SvcCplnt .10	5	44	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	5½	Servomt .60	5	13	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Shakspre .28	8	5	5⅞	5⅛	5¼	
14	5½	Shapell .10	6	9	9⅛	9⅞	9⅛	
57¾	36⅞	ShellOil 2.60	6	36	55	54½	54⅞	
10⅛	4⅛	ShellrGl .56	4	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
43¾	24¼	SherwW 2.20	6	25	39⅞	39¼	39⅛	+ ⅛
75	56½	Shr W pf4.40		z20	63	63	63	
10⅞	8¼	SierrPac .92	8	19	10	9⅞	9⅞	
17⅛	14⅜	SignalCo .90	5	41	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
41¼	32½	Signal pf2.20		1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
41½	25½	SignodeCp 1	17	8	35⅞	35	35	— ⅛
9⅞	2½	SimPrec .12	11	26	7	6⅞	7	
24	12	Simm .68a	11	x4	19½	19¼	19¼	
19⅛	8½	SimpPat .40	30	166	13	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9½	SingerCo .40		115	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	
39	27½	Singr pf3.50		9	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
29⅛	16⅝	ShaggCo .50	11	45	24¾	22¾	22¾	— 1¼
64⅞	53½	Skelly 1.20a	6	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	
11¾	6⅝	Skil Corp	152	8	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
26	14⅛	Skyline .24	65	222	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	15⅛	Smithlnt .36	16	43	29⅝	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
57¼	43¼	Smithkline 2	13	33	50½	50	50	— ⅛
13	7⅛	SmithTr .45	8	6	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
16	10⅛	Smucker .80	8	22	13⅛	13	13⅛	
12½	7¼	SolaBas .60	5	21	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
4⅛	1⅛	Sonesta Int	5	8	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
13¼	5	SonyCp .04e	30	589	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
36	25½	SooLin 3.15e	7	4	29¾	29½	29¾	
9	4⅞	SOS Con .34	5	7	7¾	7¼	7¾	
16⅞	9⅞	SCarEG 1.48	8	95	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	9⅞	SoJerln 1.56	8	12	12½	12½	12½	
13⅛	7⅞	Southdown	2	79	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	15½	Sdwn pf1.80		7	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
16	9½	SoestBkg .80	8	5	12	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	5⅛	SoeatPS .64r	5	13	8	7⅞	8	
21½	16⅞	SoCalE 1.68	5	84	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
13½	8⅞	SouthCo 1.40	7	459	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	23⅝	SolnGE 2.28	7	3	22⅞	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
55½	41	SolnRes 1.45	9	37	52½	52⅛	52⅛	+ 1
34	28½	SoNETl 2.84	10	6	32½	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	25¼	Sou Pac 2.24	11	5	28	27⅞	28	— ⅛
55¼	40	Sou Ry 2.12	10	16	49⅞	48	48	— ⅛
57½	44	SouRy pfA 3		1	50	50	50	
6⅛	5⅞	Sou Ry pf.50		8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
32	18¼	SouUGs 1.60	7	7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
29½	15⅛	Southld .42b	11	507	25	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	4½	SwstFor .20	7	14	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
19	12¾	SwtFl pf1.50		2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
11½	9⅛	SwstPSv .50	8	133	10⅛	9⅞	10	
9½	5	Spartor .24a	4	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	6⅞	SperryHut 1	12	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
48⅛	25⅞	SperryR .76	11	99	42	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	5½	Sprague El	7	23	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
10⅞	8⅞	Spring M .75	15	3	10	9⅞	10	
22⅛	14¼	SquarD 1.10	13	52	18½	18¼	18⅞	+ 1
41½	23⅞	Squibb .84	15	88	31¼	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
65	34⅞	Staley Mfg	7	106	62	59½	59⅞	— 1⅛
22⅞	19½	StPoor 1.72a		x39	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
72¼	52½	SrBrand 2.20	16	243	70	69½	69	— ⅛
50¼	45	StdBr pf3.50		z20	43⅛	48⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
52⅞	26¼	StBPaint .32	25	20	41⅛	41⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
32	22½	StdOilCal 2	5	299	30¼	29⅛	30	
53¼	35	StdOillnd 2	8	431	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	+ ⅛
85¼	45½	StdOlOh 1.25	24	213	81⅞	80½	80½	— ⅛
11¼	6⅞	StdPress .40	6	11	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
8⅞	6⅛	StdPrud .66	8	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Stander .56	4	7	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
21¼	12¾	StanWks .96	8	104	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
21¼	12½	StanWks .96	8	104	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	6	Stanray .60	7	11	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
19	14⅛	Starrett	6	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	StaMut Inv		20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12	9¼	StaMS 1.0e		27	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
84½	40	StaufCh 2.40	9	122	73⅞	78⅛	78⅛	+ 1½
6⅞	4⅛	Sterchi .48	8	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25½	16⅞	SterDrug .70	13	210	17¾	17⅛	17½	+ ½
17	8	Sterndnt .40	8	38	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
19⅛	10⅞	StevensJ .80	7	14	15½	15⅛	15⅞	
26⅞	17	StewWa 1.52	7	5	22⅛	22½	22½	
18⅞	13⅞	StokVC 1.10	5	14	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	10¾	StokVC pf 1		z50	11½	11½	11½	
72½	33½	StoneWeb 2	10	5	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	
12¼	8⅞	StoneCon .60	3	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	9⅞	Stop Shop 1	5	6	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
17⅞	11⅛	Storge Tech	7	27	12¾	12	12	— ⅛
21¼	12½	StorerBdg 1	7	54	14⅞	14	14⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6½	StridRite .70	7	3	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
42	19	StuWor 1.32	11	10	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	
65½	46	StuWr pfB5		3	59¾	59¾	59¾	
31½	16	StW pfA1.40		6	28¾	28⅛	28¾	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	Suave Shoe	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅛	SubProGs 1	6	11	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	SuCrest .30		8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
14⅞	9⅛	Sun Chm .40	8	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
37½	29	SunOil 1r	5	35	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
40½	32½	Sun O pf2.25		47	34⅞	34⅛	34½	— ⅛
21¾	11⅞	Sunbeam 1	12	17	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
25½	12⅞	Sundstrd .80	7	4	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
40	27½	Sunds pf3.50		5	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
16½	9	SunshMg .26	19	83	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
25⅞	15	SupVal 1.0	5	9	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
249	153	SuprOil 1.60	14	1	211	211	211	— 1½
5½	3	SupmkG .20	13	24	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
13⅞	9	Superscpe		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
6⅞	2⅛	SutroMt .25e	21	8	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
7	4	Swank .48	6	23	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	13½	Sybron .64	10	24	18⅛	18	18	
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
9⅞	3	Systron Don	25	12	6	5⅞	6	

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1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
28½	11⅞	TaftBrd .80	7	2	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Talcott Nat		8	3⅛	3	3	
8⅞	6	Talley .60	5	33	7⅛	6⅞	7	
11⅛	7⅛	Talley pfB 1		4	10	9⅞	10	
18	9½	TampEl 1.04	10	4	15	15	15	
50⅝	11⅜	Tandy Corp	11	114	37⅞	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	4	Tappan .20		25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Technicolr	6	73	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
14⅛	5	Technicon	9	27	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
41¼	15¼	Tektronx .2t	11	9	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
6	2¾	Telecor .2	5	10	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
25¼	9⅛	Teledyn .32t	6	25	17⅞	17	17	— ⅛
62½	48¼	Teledyn pf 6		1	60	59	59	— 1
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		22	6½	6	6	
3½	1⅜	Telex Co	13	55	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	19¼	Tenncc 1.76	7	234	25½	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅛
3½	⅞	Tennco wt A		75	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
100¼	74	Tennc pf3.50		10	97¼	94¾	95¾	+ 1⅛
20⅛	13¼	TesoroP .40	3	501	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	21½	Texaco 2	6	358	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
40	28¼	TexCom 1.20	13	25	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	26⅛	TexEEr 1.70	8	13	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	25⅛	TxET pf2.87		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
33¼	23¼	TexGsT 1.88	6	167	28¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	25	TxGs pf1.50		1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
36⅛	23⅞	TexGif 1.20	6	56	28⅞	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
14	8¼	Texasind 1b	13	7	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
117⅛	61	TexInst 1	32	373	92⅛	90	90¼	— 1½
10¼	6½	Texas Intl	6	84	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
21⅛	14⅛	TexOGs .08b	7	171	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
21¼	15½	TexPac Ld	14	14	16⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	17⅞	TexUt 1.24	9	371	18¾	18	18⅛	
8½	2⅜	Texfi Ind		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
25	12⅝	Textron 1.10	8	35	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		2	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	5	22	13⅛	13	13½	+ ⅛
46½	25¾	ThomBet .76	21	11	40	39½	39⅞	— ⅛
13	5	Thomlr .40b	16	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4¼	ThriftDg .40	12	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅞	10⅛	T' Corp 1	18	51	12	16⅛	11⅛	
42⅛	33⅞	TidwatM .70	8	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	7¼	Tigerlnt .40	12	82	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
61	24⅝	Tmelnc 2	12	59	58⅛	58	58⅛	+ 1⅛
13⅞	10⅞	TimeMir .50	10	103	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
40	24⅝	Timkn 2.20a	7	53	37	36⅛	36⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	9⅝	Tish Rlty		6	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	TobinF .15e		6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Todd Shlpyd		1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
22⅞	14⅞	ToledoEd 2	7	16	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
9⅛	4⅝	ToolRol .40b	6	41	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
30⅛	13⅛	TraneCo .96	12	85	25⅝	24⅞	25	
37½	27¾	TranUn 1.60	13	25	32	31	31	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Trans W Air		296	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
16¼	11	TWA pf 2		5	14⅛	11¼	11¼	
13⅛	7⅝	TranWF .16	7	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10¼	6	Transam .59	10	87	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
21½	17½	Tranlnc 1.84		23	20	19⅞	19⅞	
9⅞	7⅛	Transco .80	10	55	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅞	Transcn .45	8	16	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	TranOh .20r	4	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
19⅞	12¼	Tranwy 1.40	6	47	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
28½	19⅛	Travlrs 1.08	10	512	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	28	Travelr pf 2		5	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	TRE Corp		21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16	TriCon 1.25e		65	1	8⅛	18	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	TriSou Mtge		93	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
16	11⅛	Trlalnd .90a	4	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13	5⅛	TrianPfc .40	7	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
31	9½	Trinitylnd 1	5	82	28⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
25	13⅛	Tropican .20	17	60	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
27	14¼	TRW In 1.20	7	132	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
65	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		6	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅝	TucsonG .96	7	90	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
15½	5⅛	TwenCen .40	6	41	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	8½	TycoLb .10e	9	16	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
24½	13½	TylerCp .60	4	5	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛

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1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27¼	13⅛	UAL In .40a	11	391	23⅞	23½	23⅛	+ ⅛
25½	13⅛	UAL pf.40		151	23	23	23	+ 1
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
14⅞	10⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	6	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8½	UMC Inr 1	9	35	11⅛	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
3	1½	UMET Tr		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	7⅛	Unarco .50	3	63	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅞	UnBanc .24b	8	31	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
73¼	37¼	UnComp 2	12	125	75	73⅛	74⅛	+ 1⅛
65⅞	40¼	UnCarb 2.40	7	563	62⅞	61⅞	62⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	8	UnCom 1.38	9	13	10⅛	10	10⅛	
8⅞	2½	Union Corp	10	37	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅞	Un Elec 1.28	8	219	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
80	67⅛	UnEl 7?ef 8		1	72½	72½	72½	— 1½
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z130	45	44	45	+ 2
25¾	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Un Fidelity	11	58	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
50⅛	32¼	UnOCal 1.38	6	155	48⅛	48¼	48⅛	+ ⅛
65	43	UOCs pf2.50		27	62⅛	62¼	62⅛	+ ⅛
82¼	62	UPacCp 2.80	12	45	65⅛	64⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	UnPac pf.47		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Unlons Inc		2	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	
10	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	6	20	8	7⅝	8	
81⅞	66½	Unlryal pf 8		z190	74½	73	74½	+ 1½
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		29	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	UnBrnd pfA		18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6	UnitCp .70e		7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅞	4⅞	U FinCal .20	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅞	UnGasP .72	9	74	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
12½	7⅛	Un Guarnty	14	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
23½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	Unitlnd .36b	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	Unitln pf.42		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5¼	1⅛	Unitinn .10		9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
72⅛	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15½	12	UnitMM .0	7	14	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
20	8	Un Nuclr	164	52	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
16	6	UnitReig .46	4	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
36¼	25½	USFidG 2.48	12	31	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
17¼	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
21¼	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	16	34	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	US Home		64	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅞	2½	US Ind .20r		82	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14	9¼	USLeasg .28	8	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12¼	7⅛	US Shoe .95	6	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
65⅝	28⅞	US Stl 2.80	5	1024	65⅝	63¼	63¼	— 1
20	13¼	USTobac .90	11	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
62⅛	31⅛	Unit Tech 2	8	151	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
140⅛	85⅛	UnTech pf 8		9	123½	123⅛	123	
16	12⅛	UnTel 1.72	8	290	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
2	7-16	UnTel wt		54	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	UnTel 2pf1.50		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
24	19	UnTel pf1.50		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Unitrode Co	8	69	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
41⅛	25½	UnLeaf 2.24	7	5	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
19	11⅛	UOP .90	4	19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	15	155	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10	USLIFE .30	5	307	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	8½	UslifeF .96a		10	9	9	9	— ⅛
21¼	12	USM stpf1.20	4	9	19⅛	19½	19½	
27¼	19½	USM pf2.10		3	24	24	24	
74⅛	39½	Utahlntl 2	16	146	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	9	24	27⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	27⅞	UtPL pf2.80		39	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
26	17	UV Ind 1b	3	18	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
59	50¼	UV In pf5.50		3	56½	56	56	— ⅛

V

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16⅛	6½	Varlen .20	12	88	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3	Vendo Co		15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2	Vemco .20	26	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		43	12	11⅛	11⅛	
39½	21½	Vetco Offsh	15	44	36⅛	36	36⅛	— ⅛
26¼	13⅞	VF Corp 1	8	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
10	2⅛	Viacom Int	9	19	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	VicCmp .25p		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅝	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	212	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z19	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
75	56	VaEP pf7.20		z50	67½	67½	67½	— ⅛
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z30	49	49	47	
45	37	VaEP pf4.20		z310	41	40⅛	41	
42	34½	VaEP pf4.04		z40	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
27⅛	26⅛	VaEP pf2.90		19	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Vornado Inc	12	9	5	4⅛	5	
36⅛	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	5	34	33⅛	34	+ ⅛

W - X - Y - Z

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
25½	12¼	Wachova .76	9	27	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	WachRl .64p		16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13	10	Walgreen 1	10	x34	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
44	29⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	10	5	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
25½	14⅞	WallBus .55	7	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
10⅞	5	WalMur .40	3	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
26⅞	9½	WalMart .12	24	35	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	6⅝	WangL .10	14	24	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11⅞	4⅞	Ward Foods	24	4	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11½	7⅛	Warnaco .80	18	8	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	WarnerCo .60	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	8⅛	WrnCom .50	7	40	17½	16⅞	17	— ⅛
76	40	WrnC pf4.25		2	60	60	60	
38½	25	WarnerL .92	15	131	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	13⅞	Warn S. 1.20	7	12	18⅛	18	18	
20⅛	12	WashGs 1.85	4	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
13⅞	9½	WashNat .80	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	WashStl 1a	5	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	16⅛	WesWat 1.52	9	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	4	Waste Mgmt	8	29	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
33⅛	11⅛	Watknj .20e	15	15	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
5	3	WayGos .40		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Wean Unit	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16¼	10⅛	Wea pf1.89c		12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
7⅛	4½	Weathrd .40	6	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5¼	2⅛	Webb Del E	13	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9½	6⅛	WellMcL .60	11	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1⅜	⅛	Welbilt Corp		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20½	12⅞	WellFgo .96	6	388	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	WellFM .10p		32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12	8⅛	WescoF .60	6	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	
23	18⅛	WstctTr 1.80	7	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
39	18⅛	WstPtPep 2	7	19	35⅛	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	9	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
27⅞	15⅛	WnBnc 1.40	6	16	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
19	7⅛	WnNoA .05c	6	31	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
8⅞	6	Wn Pac Ind	9	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	8½	WnPubln .80	5	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	48	97	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
60	42	WnUn pf 6		2	54	52	54	
44⅛	30	WnUn pf4.60		2	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
47	32½	WnUn pf4.90		1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
20	9⅞	WestgEl .97	34	1142	16⅛	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
50¼	39	Wst E pf3.80		z10	47	47	47	+ 1
31	19⅛	Westvco 1.40	5	239	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	27⅛	Weyerhr .80	25	433	38⅛	37⅛	38	+ ⅛
23⅞	10⅛	WhelFry .40	11	81	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	18	WhelP 1.40e	1	13	20⅛	20	20	
60	51	WhelPil pf 6		z100	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
29¼	15⅞	Whirlpol .80	41	57	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	8½	WhitCon .80	6	46	20⅛	20	20⅛	
12½	7⅛	WhiteM .10e	8	120	9	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Whittaker	9	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15	7⅛	WickesCrp 1	6	114	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	25⅛	WllmsCo .60	5	177	29⅛	29	29	
54	23⅛	WllmsCo wt		2	39⅛	39	39	— ⅛
40	27⅞	WinnDx 1.44	13	46	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ 1
50	37	WinnDix B		6	49	48⅛	48	
6⅛	3⅛	Winnebago		27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
28½	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	50	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
102	89⅛	WisE pf8.90		z70	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
88	81½	WisE pf7.75		z20	82	82	82	
17⅛	15⅛	WiscGas 1.70		40	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	WiscPS 1.38	9	17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	7	26	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
52	42⅛	Witco pf2.65		1	50½	50½	50½	
3⅛	1⅛	WolvrW .05e	14	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17¼	6⅛	Wometco .56	8	23	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
25	7	WoodsCp .48	11	20	22⅛	22	22	
17⅛	9⅛	Wolwin 1.20	7	141	15	14⅛	14⅛	
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		9	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
6⅞	2⅛	World Airw	6	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
55	41⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	9	4	56½	56	56	
4⅛	1⅛	Wyly Corp		36	3	2⅞	3	
87⅞	50⅛	XeroxCo 1	18	440	56⅛	55⅛	56	
17½	7¼	Xtra 7.67t		15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12	4⅛	Yates Ind	5	10	8⅛	7⅞	8	
13	9⅛	YngSDr .60a	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20⅛	9⅛	ZaleCorp .76	8	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
15⅛	14⅛	ZapataCp n		96	15	14⅛	15	
6⅛	2⅛	Zayre Corp		19	5	4⅞	5	
28⅛	10	ZenithRad 1	52	80	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
12⅛	4½	Zurn Ind .32	12	34	10	9⅞	9⅞	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	36
Albert Heijn	105.20
Algembank	328.50
Amrobank	76.30
A'dam	141
Fokker	39.10
Heineken	153.50
H.V.A.	62
Holl-Am-H	65.50
Hoogovens	52.40
K.L.M.	55.50
Pakhoed	149
Philips new	24.60
Robeco	183
Rolinco	130.23
Royal Dutch	96.80
Unilever	106.40
Van Ommer	267.50
VerMach	180

Brussels

Arbed	4,080
Brux-Lamb	2,160
Cock Ougree	1,066
Electrobel	6,190
GB-Inno-BM	2,300
Hoboken	3,910
Petrofina	5,380
Ph Gevaert	1,190
Soc Générale	2,805
Solvay	2,660
Un Minière	1,558

Frankfurt

AEG	78.80
BASF	141
Bayer	117.50
Commerzbk	206.30
Cont Gummi	73.70
Daimler	313
Demag	165.50
DeutBank	311.60
DresdeBk	241.50
Hoechst	137.50
Ges Aktier	71.50
Hoesch	54
Karstadt	427
Kaufhof	258
KHD	167
Lufthansa	56
Mannesmann	270
Metallgesell	232
Neckermann	102.50
Rheinstahl	62
RWE new	123.50
Schering	460
Siemens	271.80
Thyssen	76.20
Veba	105
Volkswagen	112

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.37
Anglo-Am	£32.50
Barclay Bk	2.50
Beecham Gr	2.85
BICC	1.03
Boots	1.10
Bowater	1.50
Brit-Am Tob	2.76
Brit. Oxyg	0.45
Brit. Pet	5.15
Burman	0.28
CadburySch	0.46
Chartered	1.76
Courtaulds	1.23
Daggafont	0.18
DeBeer D	3.02
Decca Rec	1.73
Distillers	1.12
Dunlop	0.47
E Musling	1.79
GEC	1.21
FreeStGed	£27⅞
GKN	2.63
Glaxo Gr	3.51
Gold Fields	2.32
Gt Un St	1.64
Guinness	1.09
Hawker-Sidd	2.36
Hudson Bay	£12⅞
Imp Chem	2.59
Imps	0.68
Mar&Spen	1.03
MetalBox	2.27
Nichols	0.34
Plessey	0.69
Rand Mines	3.19
Rank Org	1.30
Royal Dutch	£27 5/16
R.T.Z.	1.71
Shell	3.23
Thorn (A)	1.64
Tube Invest	2.16
Union Carb	5.25
Vickers	1.25
War L3½	£25⅞
West Deep	£19.50
West Driet	£43.00
West Hold	£34⅛
West Min	1.57
Woolworth	0.46
ZCI	0.52

*Ex-rights.

Milan

Bastogi	1.285
Erba	1.940
Ercole Marell	500
Fiat	981
Finsider	285
Generali	63.790
IFI	2.090
Italgas	525
Italsider	355
LaRinas	80
Montedis	499.50
Olivetti	1.292
Pirelli	795
Snia Visco	1.530
Terni	37

Paris

Air Liquide	365
Alimentaire	Unq.
BSN	519
Carrefour	1.893
Cim Lafarge	180
Citroën	44
Cie Bancaire	496
CFP	139.50
CGE	300
CCF	144.80
Ferodo	332
Imetal	79
L'Oreal	886
Mach Bull	33.40
Michelin	1.166
Moët-Henn	589
Moulinex	332.10
Paribas	173
PUK	112.90
Penarroya	56.50
Perrier	115.90
Peugeot	256.40
Rh Poulenc	121
Sacilor	76.90
St Gobain	127.40
Suez	236.50
Télémécan.	917
Thomson	214.30
Usinor	78.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1.065
Buehrle	1.135
B Boveri	1.365
Ciba-Geigy	1.510
Cr Suisse	2.850
Fischer	565
HofRochell	9.800
Nestlé	3.150
Sandoz	4.250
Sté B Suisse	425
Sulzer	2.250
U.B. Suisse	2.990

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Aug. 18, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4700 Abby Glen	435	430	430	
2000 Abitibi	$10⅞	10½	10½	
100 Acklands	$16⅛	16½	16½	
210 Acres Ltd	$9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
1700 Agnico E	$5⅞	5¼	5⅞	
8320 Alta Gas A	$12¼	12	12¼	— ⅛
120 Alta Nat	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
2000 Alliance B	405	405	405	—35
1600 Aiminex	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
300 Argus C pr	$13⅛	13	13	
601 Atco A	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
1040 BP Can	$12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
1443 BanksN S	$44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
100 Baton B	$8⅛	8½	8½	+ ⅛
5539 Bell Canad	$43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
200 Beth Cop A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
100 Block Bros	325	325	325	— 5
5008 ovis Cor	133	133	133	
1700 Bramalea	$5⅛	5	5	
578 Brameda	73	73	73	— 2
5200 Brenda M	440	430	430	+ 5
7 BC Forest	$16⅛	16½	15½	— ⅛
2100 BC Phone	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3200 Brunswk	415	410	415	
900 Burns Fds	$9	9	9	
50 Cad Frv	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
675 Cal Pow A	$26	26	26	
765 Camflo	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
1000 Campau A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
606 C Parks C	$20½	20½	20	
20C an Perm	$13	13	13	
200 C Tung	330	330	330	— 5
300 C Cablesy	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
100 Cdn Cel	495	495	495	+ 5
2380 C Imp Bank	$26⅛	26	26	
2158 C Ind Gas	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
444 Cdn Tire A	$50	50	50	
3123 C Utilies	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
100 Canbra	325	325	325	+10
900 Candel Oil	$12⅛	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
1550 Cassiar	$6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
300 Celanese	475	470	475	
500 Chieftan D	$9¼	8¾	8¾	
100 CHUM	56	6	6	
500 Coch Will	72	72	72	+ 1
230 C Holiday I	340	340	340	— 5
500 C Rambler	140	135	135	— 4
10700 Con Distrb	315	300	300	—10
5422 Cons Gas	$13	13⅛	13	+ ⅛
330 Craigmt	430	430	430	— 5
75 Crush Intl	$8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
729 Denison	$57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
2750 Dicknsn	$8⅛	8½	8½	
1058 Dofasco A	$25¾	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
15500 Dom Store	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
1100 Du Pont	$19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
300 Dylex L A	$7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1553 East Mal	340	330	340	+10
150 Electro A	$6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
1750 Falcon C	$7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
248 Falcon	$35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
400 Fed Ind A	$5½	5½	5½	
6400 Francana	$10	10	10	+ ⅛
2725 Gnt Mascot	58	58	58	+ 2
800 Gibraltar	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
100 Goodyear	$15	15	15	+ ⅛
820 Granduc	115	110	115	— 5
470 Gt Oil Sds	$5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
2900 GL Paper	$23½	23½	23½	
500 Gt W Life	$54	54	54	
45 Greyhnd	$19	18	18	— ⅛
100 Guar Trst	$6	6	6	
21 Hambro C	205	205	205	—15
300 G Distrb A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
700 Hawker S	$6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
233 Hayes D A	$6	6	6	
2500 Houston O	150	18	150	+ 5
2205 H Bay Co	$17	17	17	
410 Huron Erl	$24	24	24	— ⅛
3373 IAC	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
100 Indusmin	$8	8	8	
100 Inglis	$12	12	12	— ⅛
35 Inland Gas	$9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
100 Int Mogul	305	305	305	+ 5
2103 Intpr Pipe	$12¼	12½	12¼	
400 Inv Grp A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23 Jannock	$6	6	6	+ ⅛
3345 Kaiser Pe	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
100 Kaps Tran	290	290	290	+ 5
620 Kerr A A	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
800 Koffler A	365	365	365	—15
427 Lanatt A	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
10 Lab Min	$29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
370 LOnt Cem	330	330	330	— 5
1030 LL Lac	152	152	152	
2200 Lob Co A	$5½	5½	5½	
25 Lob Co B	$5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
100 Loeb M	310	310	310	— 5
11000 Mclan H A	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
9505 MB Ltd	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
5000 Maosen	55	54	55	
740 M LF Mills	$27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
10775 Moore	$45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
400 Murphy	$5⅛	5	5⅛	
300 Nat Trust	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
3441 Noranda A	$25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
9778 Nor Elect	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
100 Nowsco W	$18	18	18	— ⅛
350 O&F Ind	305	300	300	—10
500 Orchan	245	240	245	+ 5
650 Oshawa A	$5½	5½	5½	
1600 Pamour	$6	5⅞	6	
2050 PanKan P	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
1000 Patino N V	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
2100 Pembin A	350	335	335	—15
703 Petrofina	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
155 Pine Point	$30	30	30	
800 Pitts C	$6½	6½	6½	
635 Placer	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
372 Que Sturg	310	305	305	— 5
300 Redpath A	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
1100 Recd Oslr A	$6	6	6	— ⅛
625 Reichhold	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
6005 Reyna Prp	90	87	87	— 2
2953 Rothman	$12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
950 Sceitre	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
12031 Shell Can	$17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
600 Sherritt A	$7½	7½	7½	
250 Siebens	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
634 Simpsons	$9¼	8⅞	8⅞	
5730 Simpson S	$11	10⅛	10⅛	
150 Slater Stl	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
740 Stel W Can	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
100 Sculhm A	$25	25	25	— ⅛
1813 Stelco A	$30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
4500 Steep R	134	131	134	
4400 Sundale O	$6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
80 Teck Cor A	290	290	290	—20
1025 Teck Cor B	260	250	260	— 5
1100 Teledyne	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
915 Texaco	$30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
200 Thom N A	$13	13	13	— ⅛
2779 Tor Dm Bk	$43⅛	43	43	— ⅛
325 Traders A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
645 Trans Mt	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
1803 TrCan PL	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
150 Un Carbid	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
10350 UGas A	$8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
875 Union Oil	$7	9	9	
7200 U Keno	$10⅛	10½	10⅛	
2750 U Siscoe	$5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
3500 Upp Can	120	115	115	
1200 Voyager P	$7⅛	8⅛	9	
900 Weldwood	$10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅛
4700 Walburne	$11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
200 West Mine	210	205	205	— 5
150 Westnhse	$20⅛	20½	20½	
450 Weston	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
305 White Pas	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
125 Woodwd A	$20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
917 Yk Bear	235	225	235	

Total sales 1,059,005 shares.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	91.90	92.30	97.20	77.00
Brussel	125.22	123.70	177.97	106.47
Frankfurt	136.70	133.94	143.00	110.56
London 30	303.70	292.70	345.20	146.00
London 500	134.40	131.35	156.14	64.49
Milan	81.53	81.63	100.86	81.32
Paris	110.10	110.20	118.70	99.70
Sydney	367.01	361.34	383.55	289.06
Tokyo (n)	312.10	311.32	333.11	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4,220.60	4,228.07	4,564.52	3,827.04
Zurich	265.10	265.00	291.20	206.30

(n) new. (o) old.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	100½	101½
Asahi 10½-80	101¼	102¼
ASEA 8½-86	90	91
Ashland 8-87	89	90
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	101½	102½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	89	90
Bk Tokyo 7½-76	99¾	100¾
BFCE 9-82	99¼	100¼
Bergen 8-87	92	93
B.N.P. 9½-81	101¼	102¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	92	93
Broken Hill 10-90	101¼	102½
Broken Hill 9½-81	100½	101½
Carnation 8½-86	98	99
Carrier 8-87	85¼	89½
CIIE 9½-85	99¼	100¼
CN Rhone 10-80/82	102	103
Cons Food 7½-91	82¾	84¾
Conoco 8-86	95½	96½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93	94
Copen Coun 7¾-87	83½	84½
Copen Tel 8½-86	96½	97½
Corning 8½-85	99	100
Cut Ham 8-87	90¾	91¾
Dana 8-87	89	90
Denmark 9-82	101¼	102¼
Denmark 7½-90	81½	82½
Dow Cor 8½-86	98½	99½
Dupont 7½-78	99¾	100¾
EIB 9½-85	100	101
Ericsson 9½-85	100	101
Esso 7½-78	99	100
Esso 8-86 Nov	97¾	98¾
First Chic 7-80	94	95
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88	89
Gen Mills 8-86	97½	98½
Gen Mot 8½-76	101	102
Gen Mot 8½-86	101½	102½
G.H.H. 7½-88	83	84
GTE 8½-36	97	98
Haas 8-78	100	101
Haas 8½-86	100½	101½
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	102½	103½
Intl Utl 8½-82	92½	93½
Kimberley 8½-86	99	100
Marubeni 9½-82	95½	97½
Michelin 7½-88	82½	83½
Miles 9½-80	101½	102½
Monsanto 8½-85	103	104
Motorola 8-87	93½	94½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	83	84
Norsk Hyd. 9½-85	100	101
NorthAMR 7½-79	97½	98½
Ontario 8½-86	97¼	98¼
Oslo 8½-86	95½	96½
Ohs-Elev 8½-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-86	99½	100½
Pac.Light 9½-81	100½	101½
Pac.Light 8-88	88½	89½
Papua 9½-82	99	100
Pemex 10½-82	98¾	99¾
Pennwalt 8-87	89½	90½
PhilMorris 8½-86	101½	102½
QuebecHyd 8½-85	100	101
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	98	99
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	85½	86½
Queensld 8½-86	91½	92½
Ralston 7½-87	91½	92½
Richardson 8½-85	99	100
S.A.S. 8-85	86½	87½
Scanraff 8½-88	96¼	97¼
Scott 8½-86	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	97¼	98¼
Sholl 7½-87	92	93
Singer 11-77	101¼	102¼
Skandin. 10½-82	102½	103½
SNCF 9½-81	100¾	101¾
St. Ind. 8½-80	100½	101½
St. Ind 8½-82	99	100
Sumitomo 9½-80	100¾	101¾
Swed. Exp. 9-82	98	99
Sybron 8-87	89	90
Tenneco 7½-79	97¾	98¾
Tenneco 7½-87	86½	87½
Textron 7½-87	83	84
Tokyo Cor. 10½-81	101½	102½
TokyoCur 8½-88	91½	92½
Transocean 8-86	97	98
Transocean 7½-87	91	92
Union Oil 7-79	97	98
Union Oil 7½-87	91½	92½
Utah 8-87	89½	90½
Volvo 9½-85	99½	100½
Volvo 8-87	86	87
Beatrice 4½-92	89½	91½
Borden 6½-91	98	100
Borden 5-92	86	88
BroadHale 4½-87	73	75
Carnation 4-88	82	84
Chevron 5-88	94½	96½
Chrysler 4½-88	54	56
Chrysler 5-88	55	57
Cont Tel 5½-88	73½	75½
Cumm In 4½-88	80	82
Dart Ind 4½-88	82	84
EastKodak 4½-88	110½	112½
Econ Lab 4½-87	76	78
Firestone 5-88	81	83
Ford 6-86	85	87
Ford 5-88	72	74
Gen Elec 4½-85	73	75
Gen Elec 4½-87	82½	84½
Gen Food 4½-82	81½	83½
Gillette 4½-82	77	81
Gillette 4½-87	71	73
Gould 5-87	75	77
Gulf West. 5-88	80½	82½
Halliburt 4½-87	123½	125½
Honeywell 6-86	74	76
ITT 4½-87	66½	68½
I.S.E. 4½-85	73	75
McDerm 4½-87	135	137
Morgan JP 4½-87	107½	109½
Nabisco 5½-88	90	92
Owens Ill 4½-87	87½	89½
Penney JC 4½-87	74	76
Phil Lamp 4½-83	87	89
R.C.A. 5-88	74½	76½
Revlon 4½-83	102	104
Revlon 4½-87	93½	95½
Sperry 4½-88	89	91
Squibb Intl 4½-87	77½	79½
Texaco 4½-88	73	75
UnCarb 4½-82	107½	109½
WarnLam 4½-87	87	89
WarnLam 4½-88	75	77
Xerox 5-88	72	74

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-87	83	85
Am Tob 5½-88	99	101
Ashland 5-88	75	77
Beatrice 6½-91	100½	102½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.78	87.78	95.45
Previous	98.26	87.97	95.65

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
146 Algoma	$28¼	$28¼	28¼	— ⅛
6576 Bank Mont	$16¼	16½	16¼	
1510 Basic Pes	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
525 Bombard	325	325	325	— 5
882 Con Cement	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
150 Canron	$18⅛	$18⅛	$18⅛	+ ⅛
275 Con Bath	$26⅛	$26⅛	$27⅛	
100 Ivaco	$10	$10	$10	
156 Molson A	$21⅛	$21⅛	$21⅛	
740 Molson B	$18⅛	$18⅛	$12⅛	— ⅛
2075 Power Co	$9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
307 Price Co	$15⅛	$15⅛	$15⅛	— ⅛
700 Royal Bank	$34⅛	$34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
144 Roy Trust A	$22⅛	$22⅛	$22⅛	— ⅛
1050 Zellers	$5⅛	$5⅛	$5⅛	— ⅛

Total sales 397,797 shares.

Tapline Restarts

BEIRUT, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Pumping of Saudi Arabian crude to Lebanon's Mediterranean oil terminal via the Trans-Arabian Pipeline (Tapline) was resumed today, Tapline officials said.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report 1974, the first quarter report 1975 and a report about the Annual Meeting of City Investing Company will be available in Amsterdam at Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. and further at:
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American Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅞	3½	AAV Cos .28	4	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2⅛	1⅛	Acme Haml	14	3	2	1⅞	2	+¼
4	1¾	Action Ind	8	24	3	2½	3	+½
14	5	AdobeO .10e	10	54	14¼	10½	10¾	—⅜
3⅞	2	A&EPlast P	4	19	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	7	41	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
6⅞	2⅝	AeroFlo .15e	11	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	1½	Aeronca Inc		8	2	1⅞	2	—⅛
7¼	3⅝	Affil Hsp .25	9	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
3½	2	After Six .10	3	x2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅞	1½	Aiken Ind	7	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅞	3½	AirexEl .10e	4	2	6	6	6	
25	14¾	AlanWd .25p	3	4	14½	14½	14½	
6⅜	2⅞	Alaska Airl	5	13	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
3½	⅞	Alba Waldn		4	2¾	2½	2½	—⅛
11⅞	5⅜	Alcolc .12e	5	20	8½	8⅛	8¼	—½
5½	3⅜	Alleghy Airl		21	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
7⅜	4½	AllianT .42e	2	2	6	6	6	
2⅝	1⅜	Allied Art	15	52	2⅛	2	2⅛	
1⅞	⅝	Alpha Ind		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
6½	2	Altamil Cp	3	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1¼	9-16	Altec Corp	48	18	1	⅞	⅞	
½	3-16	Altec Cp wt		5	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
12½	6½	AlterFds .50	6	9	11¾	11¾	11¾	—⅛
13¼	3⅜	AMAX wt		43	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	+⅜
4⅞	1¾	Amco Ind	4	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5½	1½	AHessLL wt		37	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
8⅞	5	AmBiltr .50	8	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+¼
11⅜	9⅜	AmBusP .26	11	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+¼
5½	2⅝	Am Fletch		13	3⅛	3	3	
10⅞	9⅜	A GarPd .30		4	10	10	10	
7⅜	3⅞	Am Intl Pict	4	13	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+¼
19¾	7¾	AMaizeA .40	4	6	16⅛	16	16	+⅛
19⅛	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	5	8	16	14¾	15	
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
34½	27¾	AmPetrol 2	4	2	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+⅛
6⅜	2⅜	A Precs .25e	7	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
3⅝	1⅝	Am Rlty Tr		9	2⅝	2¾	2¾	
4⅝	2	A SafEq .11t	18	19	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
	1⅞	AmTrain Sv		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅜	7⅜	AmUtilS .72		8	9½	9¼	9¼	
11⅞	4⅝	AMIC Cp	7	7	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Anglo C .12e	6	27	2⅝	2⅜	2½	
10¼	4¼	Anixter .16	4	19	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅜
7⅜	2⅜	Anthony .30t	7	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
24½	10⅝	Aquit Ca .30	17	5	20½	20½	20½	
8¼	4	Ariz CL .10e		12	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
2⅞	1⅜	Armac En		1	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
21⅞	6¾	ArminCp .12	5	21	18	17⅝	17¾	—⅜
5⅞	2⅜	Arrow Elect	3	16	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
5¼	3⅛	Arundel .49t		10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
9¼	4¾	Arwood .30e	3	5	7	7	7	
19	6⅜	Asamera .25	6	35	8¾	8½	8½	
9⅝	5⅝	AshlOil Can	7	2	7	7	7	—⅛
6¼	4⅜	Aspro .40b	5	2	7¾	7¼	7¼	+¼
1⅜	1	Astrex Inc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¾	2⅞	Atalnta .05p	21	12	4	4	4	—¼
1⅜	½	Atco Ind	39	4	1	1	1	
1½	½	AtlcoMtg wt		13	1	15-16	1	+3-16
11⅞	5⅝	Atl Richf wt		44	10⅜	10	10	—½
8⅞	6¼	Atlas CM B	9	24	6½	6⅜	6½	+¼
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		16	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
17⅜	10⅞	Austral Oil	11	42	16¾	16½	16½	—¼
8	4⅞	Auto Train	25	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Auto Bldg	10	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅞	1⅝	Autmat Rad		20	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
30⅜	9⅜	AVC Cp .30r	4	12	21½	21	21	
3⅞	2	AVEMC .07		9	2½	2½	2½	
6⅜	3⅝	Aydin Cp	5	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
		B						
9⅜	6⅞	BakerM .25t	5	10	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	—¼
14⅞	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		8	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+⅛
10⅜	4⅝	BanstrCH Lt		33	7¾	7½	7¾	+¼
3⅛	1⅞	Banner .04	4	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2¾	1½	Barclay .04e	8	15	2	2	2	
3⅜	1⅞	BarceCa .10	6	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5¼	2	Barnes Eng		1	4	4	4	
8¼	4⅝	Barnwel Ind		6	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
5⅜	3⅝	Barry R .24t	6	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
7½	4¾	BarryWr .40	6	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
⅞	13-16	Bartell Med		8	⅞	15-16	15-16	—1-16
3¼	2⅜	Barth Sp .20	10	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9⅛	4¼	BasinPet Cp	8	8	8½	8⅞	8⅞	
2¼	1⅞	Bell Ind .08	5	5	2⅛	2	2	
6¼	1¾	Benrus Crp	9	7	5¼	5	5¼	+¼
8⅞	2¼	Berg Bruns	13	50	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+⅜
15⅞	9¾	Brg B pf1.15		6	14	14	14	+⅛
2¾	1⅛	BernzOmat		8	2⅛	2	2⅛	
5¼	2½	BervenC .12	46	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
4⅜	1⅜	BethCp .10e	7	11	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
2⅜	1	Beverly Enl		27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅞	5¾	Bic Pen .35	11	29	13	12½	12⅝	+⅛
25	12¼	Big Bear 1.20	5	5	21½	20⅞	21¼	+⅜
7⅛	3⅛	BigVSu .10e	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10¾	6⅝	BinnySm .60	9	25	9	8⅞	8⅞	
5⅝	3⅛	Blessings	6	10	5½	5¼	5¼	+⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Blount .08	6	2	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅛	1⅛	Bluebird Inc	4	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13	5	BolrBer .20e	9	16	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
14⅞	4⅞	Bowne .20	9	14	10⅛	10½	10½	—¼
17⅝	9⅞	BowVall .10	25	3	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+⅛
25⅞	7⅝	BradRa .05e	8	5	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+⅛
18¾	6⅜	BradfdC .20	16	22	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
8⅞	3⅞	BranifAr wt		6	6⅛	6	6	+⅛
14⅝	10	Brasca A 1b	3	8	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
14½	10	BraunEn .52	7	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—¼
4¼	2¼	Breeze Corp		1	3½	3½	3½	
26¼	17½	BrewerC .80	3	69	21¼	20⅞	21	—¼
3¼	11-16	BroDart Ind	17	14	2½	2	2½	+¼
3⅜	2	BrownCo wt		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅞	8⅝	BrnF A .52b	8	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	—¼
15⅞	8¼	BrnF B .52b	8	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	
2¼	⅞	BRT Rl .30e		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
⅞	⅜	BRT Rlt wt		3	⅞	¾	¾	
3	1½	BTU Eng	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
3⅛	1¾	Buehler Cp	5	5	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Bulldex .32	4	9	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
12	7¼	Bundy 1.08		4	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
5¼	1⅛	Burgess Ind	8	24	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+⅛
14⅝	5⅜	Burnsint .60	9	32	11½	10¾	10¾	—¾
7	3⅞	Bush Univ	19	5	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
11⅞	6	Butlerint .50	4	6	9	8¾	8¾	—¼
23⅛	14¼	Buttes G Oil	4	34	18¼	18	18	
		C						
14	6¼	Caldor .15b	7	24	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Calcomp		20	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+⅛
13½	9	Cal PrtCm 1	11	2	11	11	11	+⅛
9⅞	5	Camco Inc	9	17	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
4 9-16	2⅝	CaChbA .25e	4	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
20¼	9⅜	CdnBkA .40b	4	6	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+⅛
3 15-16	1¾	CdnExp GO	14	9	3⅛	3	3	
5⅞	2⅛	Cdn Homstd	28	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13¼	6⅝	CdnOcc .25e	8	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
42	21½	Cdn SuprOil	9	5	36¾	36¾	36¾	+⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Canaga .10e	6	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	Capehart Cp		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
2⅞	1⅛	CapitlFd .16	6	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
48⅛	18	Carbnl 1.20	4	37	36¼	34	34	—2¼
6⅞	2¼	Caressa .20	6	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
83	57	Carnat 1.20b	16	971	73⅞	72¾	72¾	—⅞
56	47½	CaroPL pf 5		z20	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
3¾	1⅛	Carrols Dev		7	2⅜	2½	2½	
15½	11⅜	CastlFd 1.20		4	14	13½	14	+½
1⅞	1⅛	Castleton In	41	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
8	2⅜	Castlwd Int	7	17	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
14½	6¼	Cavitron Co	12	4	11⅜	11½	11½	—⅛
36	31½	CenM pf3.50		z40	34¼	34	34	—½
4⅜	3¼	CentSec .30e		4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅞	1⅜	Century Fac	18	3	3¼	3	3	—⅜
2¼	1¼	Certified Cp	4	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
15-16	¼	Certron Cp		3	¾	¾	¾	
4⅜	3	ChedMill .40	7	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	—⅛
5	2⅛	Champ Hom		86	3⅜	3½	3½	—⅛
12⅝	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	3	5	9¾	9½	9¾	+⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Chem Exp		54	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+⅛
20⅜	18¼	ChiRiv 1.60a	8	2	18½	18¼	18¼	—½
2¼	1¼	Chicken Unl		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
10¼	7½	Chieftn Dev	123	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12⅞	7⅞	Child World	9	5	9⅝	9½	9¾	+⅛
2⅜	11-16	Christian Co	29	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
½	⅛	CIMtgGr wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
5¼	2½	Cinema Fiv	11	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Cineram		6	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
9	5¼	Circle K .30	6	28	6	5⅞	6	
1⅞	⅝	Citiz Finl		5	⅞	¾	¾	
13⅜	8½	CK Petrolm	7	6	9¾	9½	9½	—⅛
10	2⅝	Clarkson .16	7	1	8	8	8	
8½	5⅛	Clausng .59e	4	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5¼	3⅝	Clopay .07r		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
4⅝	1¼	CMI Corp	7	19	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
7	1⅜	CMI Inv wt		13	2⅛	1⅞	2	—¼
17⅝	3	Coachm .10e	10	25	14½	14¼	14⅜	—¼
6½	4⅜	CoffMat .29r	11	7	5¼	5	5¼	—⅛
2⅞	1¼	Cohu In .15r	36	8	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
9⅞	6¼	ColaNat .60	5	x4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
15	5¼	Coleman .44	24	55	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
5¾	2¼	Colon Coml		5	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	11	23	16½	16	16	—⅜
33¼	24¾	Cominco 3e	6	2	32	32	32	
3⅞	2⅛	Com Grp .14	4	14	3⅛	3	3	
16⅞	11⅛	ComlMtl .60	2	6	14	14	14	+⅜
5⅝	1⅞	Comdor BM		35	3¼	3½	3½	—⅛
10	4¼	CoPsvcC .20	6	19	7⅜	7	7⅜	+⅜
19½	14½	ComPS 1.62	6	6	16¾	16½	16½	—¼
1⅞	⅝	Compac Cp		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
7⅛	3⅝	Compo Ind		19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
2⅜	9-16	CompuDyn	14	23	1⅝	1½	1½	
8⅝	5⅜	Conchem .40	6	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
7⅞	2	Condec Crp	3	40	7	6½	6⅞	+⅛
4¼	3½	Connlly Con	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
9¼	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	10	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼	—⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Cons Ref .60	10	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+¼
4¾	3½	Consyne Cp	7	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅛	⅝	Cont Mater		4	1	1	1	
20¼	16	Cook Ind .40	4	180	20	19	19⅞	+⅞
4⅞	2⅞	Cooper Jar		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
7⅛	2⅜	Cordon Intl		.92	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
18¼	11⅜	Core Labs	8	5	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	—¼
22⅞	14	Corenco .80	4	4	14	13⅞	14	
24	14½	CorrBlk 1.06	9	2	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Cosco Inc		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1¼	Courtld .11e		5	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	
17¼	4⅞	CoxCbl Com	18	3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
7¼	2	Craig Corp	6	16	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
5½	2½	CramrE .11t	13	71	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
2¼	1	Crest Foam	30	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
10¼	5½	Crompton		13	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+⅜
36¼	19⅝	Cross AT .84	13	3	30¾	30¼	30½	—⅜
21⅞	14½	CwnCPt .60r	3	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
6½	3½	Crown In .20	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
8⅞	3⅞	CrutcR .55e	12	33	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
15⅞	8¼	CrystlO .40e	5	42	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
8½	3¼	Cubic Cp .20		8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
1⅞	⅞	Curtis Math		4	1½	1½	1½	
9⅞	6¼	CW Tran .40	7	3	8½	8½	8½	—¼
		D						
4	1⅞	Damon Cre	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6¾	2¼	Damson Oil	24	28	4	3⅞	4	
37⅜	20	Daniell .28b	8	7	30¾	30¼	30⅜	—½
42	24¾	Data Dcumt	5	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	—⅛
6½	2⅞	Dataprod	4	64	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅝	5⅜	DayMin .10e		20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
⅜	¼	DCL Inc		6	½	½	½	—1-16
9⅜	5	Del Labs .24	5	3	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
1¼	5-16	DeltaCo Am		2	¾	¾	¾	
8¾	5⅜	Deltn Fd .54	12	1	8	8	8	
14⅜	7⅝	DTalEz .20e	7	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅝	½	DeRose Ind		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6⅝	2½	Dev Cp Am		34	4	3⅞	3⅞	—¼
29⅞	18½	DiamM Dril	5	35	21½	21	21½	+⅜
3⅝	1⅜	Diebold VC		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9⅝	4⅝	Digicon Inc	9	17	7⅞	7¼	7⅛	
38½	12⅝	Diversey .70	10	31	29	27¾	28¾	+1¼
11-16	⅛	Divrsf In wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
11⅝	5⅜	Dixilyn Cor	6	17	9¼	9	9	—⅜
33¾	17¼	Dome Petrl	12	28	30½	30¾	30¾	—¼
24	18⅜	Domtar 1.60	4	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
11⅞	4⅜	DrgFair .40	6	7	9⅜	9	9⅛	+⅛
1⅞	⅞	Dunlop .06e		1	1	1	1	+1-16
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	2	26	15½	15¼	15½	—⅛
8⅞	4½	Dur Tst .25b	8	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	—⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Dynlctn .05e	9	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
9½	2¼	Dynell .14t	23	3	6⅞	6¼	6¼	—¼
		E						
2⅝	¾	Eagle Cloth	16	11	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10	3¼	ErlScheb .36	25	25	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅜
16½	8½	EarthRes 1	7	44	14⅞	13⅞	14⅜	+⅜
25⅞	16⅞	EasonO .18r	11	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅞	+⅜
20⅞	14½	Estn C 1.10a	4	3	17	17	17	—⅛
1⅝	⅝	Eckmar Cp	137	1	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
10⅜	3½	Ecodyne	11	10	7⅜	7½	7⅝	+⅛
23½	16½	Edgiton .50r	2	2	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
4½		Edmos Cp		6	3⅜	3	3	—⅛
7¼	4⅜	Edo Corp	10	7	6	6	6	
13⅞	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	6	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	+¼
3⅜	2⅛	Egan Mc .20	4	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
7⅝	3½	EnrnhPh .10	5	10	5	4¾	4¾	—⅛
5¼	1⅜	Elcor Chm	18	27	4⅛	4	4	
6⅞	3⅞	E Hose .60	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
3⅛	1¼	ElAudD .21t	3	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
11½	8¼	Electros .80	7	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
10⅜	5⅝	ElecEng .32	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4	15-16	Elect Resch	17	1	2	2	2	
20½	9	ElectrnlcA 1	7	4	13⅛	12¾	12¾	—⅜
8	4⅛	ErnstEC .46	5	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
9¼	2½	EssexCh .28	7	3	7	7	7	—⅛
5⅛	2⅛	EssexCh .20	7	3	7	7	7	—⅛
4¼	2⅛	Elz Lav .09e	3	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
9⅜	4⅛	EvanAr .10r	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
5	⅞	Execuln .23t		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
		F						
5⅝	1⅞	Fab Ind	12	2	4	4	4	—⅛
15½	4⅝	FabriCtr .12	8	3	10½	10¼	10½	
1⅞	⅞	Fabrice Nat	7	5	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
34½	16¾	FalconS .40	4	65	26⅞	25⅞	26⅝	—⅛
3¼	⅞	Family Rec	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
8	3⅝	FannyF .42t	18	2	5	5	5	—⅛
3⅛	⅞	Fash Fabric		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
3¼	1	FDI Inc .01e		13	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
5	2	Fed Resrces		38	4	3⅞	3⅞	
22½	16¾	FedMart .60	5	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	—¼
12⅞	8⅛	Felmnt .12e	9	6	10	10	10	
11⅞	4	FidlcG 1.36e	6	28	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	—⅛
1⅞	⅝	Film Cp Am		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
6¾	2¾	Filmways	5	3	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	—⅛
7¼	3⅜	FinGen .36b	10	7	6	6	6	
9½	6¼	Fst Conn 1	7	8	9	9	9	
4¾	2½	FstDenv Mt		21	2⅝	2½	2½	
⅞	⅛	Fst Denv wt		5	½	½	½	
1½	⅝	Fst Rlty Inv		10	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
9⅜	5⅜	FstSLSh .12	5	4	5½	5½	5½	
4⅛	1¾	Fst Va Mtg		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
7¼	3½	Fstmark .24	6	1	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
14⅛	4⅝	FischrP .48t	9	21	11½	11¼	11⅜	
4½	4⅛	Flavorind n		3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+⅛
19	6¼	Flight Safty	12	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	+⅛
1½	⅜	Flock Ind		3	1	1	1	—⅛
4⅝	2¼	FlaRck .10e	20	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
26¼	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	8	17	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	—¼
25	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	5	123	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+⅜
5⅝	3¼	Foodrm .15e	3	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
6¼	3	Forest City		5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
5⅞	1⅝	Forest Labs		5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
9⅝	5	FoxStaP .48	9	6	8⅝	8	8	—¼
3½	2	Franklin Rl		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
34	21⅝	Fresnillo 1b	5	6	25¼	25	25	+⅛
6	4¼	Friedm .18a	3	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2	1¼	Friend Frst	9	5	1⅝	1½	1½	—¼
13⅞	6⅞	Frigtmp .55t	9	35	10	9¾	10	
15⅞	6⅞	Frigitronic	25	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
9⅝	5	Frischs .30b	7	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5⅞	3⅝	Frontier Air	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		G						
7¼	1⅞	Galaxy Cpt		18	6	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
9⅞	5	Garan .32a	5	x1	7	7	7	+⅛
4⅜	1⅞	Garcia Corp	13	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
2¼	⅞	Gaylord Nat		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
39⅜	14¾	Gearhart .40	10	63	33⅝	32	32⅝	—⅛
1⅞	7-16	G Housewar		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	—⅛
2⅝	1¼	Gen Recrat	4	1	1½	1½	1½	
4⅛	3½	Gen Resrch		27	3⅛	3½	3½	—⅛
1	½	Gen Resrcs		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
7¼	2⅝	Generics Cp	11	13	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
4¼	1⅞	Genge Inc		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
4⅛	1	Genisco Tch	9	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅞	1⅜	Gerber Sci		16	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
16⅞	8¾	GiantFd .80	7	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+¼
13⅜	9	GiantY .48a	24	48	9⅞	9¼	9¼	
5⅝	2¾	GIT Rlt .96e	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
3¼	1¼	Gladding Cp		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34½	18¾	Glatfelter 2	3	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	—¼
10⅞	4⅞	GlenDis .23t	14	6	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
8⅝	3½	Globelnd .40	5	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
9⅞	3½	Glosser .26	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
5¼	2¾	Glover Inc	50	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	3	Gldblatt .24	45	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
24⅞	13	Golden Cycl	88	7	17½	17½	17½	
1⅜	7-16	Goldfield Cp		30	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
3½	1⅛	GoodLS .10		8	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
4⅛	2½	Goodrich wt		12	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Gouldinc wt		6	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
8⅞	6	GrandCtl .20	8	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
5¼	7-16	Granite Mgt		61	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	—¼
4	2¼	Gt Am Ind	3	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
4⅜	2½	GtBasin Pet	31	85	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
29⅛	11	Gt Lk Ch .16	11	58	22¾	21⅝	22	+⅜
7	2⅞	GtScotS .10r	5	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	—⅛
3⅞	⅝	Greenman	8	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
5⅞	3⅜	GREIT .40		5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3½	1⅞	Greyhd C	23	6	3	3	3	
15⅝	7⅛	GRI Cp .40	3	14	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅜
14	8⅛	Griesdk .90e		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
8	4½	Grow C .32b	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1¾	½	Gruen Ind		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
1⅞	13-16	GSC En .42c	17	2	1½	1½	1½	
1¾	1	GTI Corp		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6¼	4⅜	GuardCh .48	13	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
⅜	⅛	GulfMRlt wt		17	3-16	5-32	5-32	
32½	23¾	Gulf Can .80	8	1	29	29	29	+⅛
5⅜	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	2	6	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
9½	4¾	Glfstrm LD		20	5⅝	5	5	—⅜
		H						
8⅜	6¼	HallsMot .46	3	17	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+⅛
4⅜	2½	HampD .15e	3	11	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
12½	7½	Hanovr Petr	13	52	10¼	10¼	10¼	—⅛
6¾	3⅞	HanvSq .53p	3	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—⅛
29¼	19⅛	Harland .22	14	9	20¾	20¼	20¼	—⅛
20¾	5⅝	Harmn .20b	5	50	14½	13½	13¾	—¼
16	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	16	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
1⅛	⅜	Harvey Grp		1	¾	¾	¾	
3⅞	1¾	Hasbro Ind	53	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
7¼	2¼	Health Chm	6	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
2⅜	11-16	Helnick Inst	37	37	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Hemdale En	4	28	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
5⅜	2½	HIG Inc .15t	4	8	4	4	4	
2⅛	1⅛	Highind Cap		10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5	3⅛	Hillhvn .18e	6	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
21⅞	6	Hipirnic .20	19	x13	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Holly Corp	5	4	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
30	16¾	HomeOA .50	11	1	26	26	26	+⅛
17¾	15⅝	HormelG .92	4	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+⅛
12¼	7¼	Hotell 1.74e	8	12	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅜	2⅛	HousRon .10	7	24	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
6⅞	3⅝	House Vi .32	8	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
29¾	19⅞	HoustOil .60	11	81	23	22¼	23	+½
33¾	18⅝	HubellA 1.40	9	6	30	29¾	30	+⅜
34	18⅝	HubellB 1.40	9	11	30	30	30	—½
34¼	16¾	HudB O 7.20	9	1	30	30	30	+⅛
5⅜	4	Huffmn .40e		3	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
20⅜	11⅝	HuskyO .50	5	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+⅛
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	41	29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
24⅝	18¼	HygrFd .95e	4	19	20¼	19¾	20¼	+¼
		I						
6⅛	3⅛	ICH Cp .32t	8	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12⅝	7⅜	ICM R 1.33e	7	224	9⅝	9¼	9¼	—¼
11½	6½	IMC Mg .05a	4	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—⅛
6	1⅞	Imoco Gate	5	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
7	2⅜	ImpCh .24e	5	1	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
29¾	22	ImpOil A .80	14	40	25¾	25¼	25¾	+¼
3	1 5-16	Inarco		36	3½	3	3¼	+⅛
12½	2	Incoterm A	11	9	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
2⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	5	1	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
6⅜	3¼	Instron .20	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
1⅞	⅝	Instrum Sys	19	44	1⅜	1¼	1½	
18½	9⅜	InsSy pf.25e		2	13¼	13	13	
3⅜	13-16	Intrmedco	10	2	2¾	2¼	2¾	+⅛
1⅞	5-16	Intl Banknot	23	137	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
18¾	6¾	Int Cour .24	14	7	16	15⅞	15⅞	
3⅝	1¼	Int Foodsvc		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
2⅞	1¼	InFuneral S	5	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12⅞	6½	IntGenin .70	3	7	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+¼
4	2¼	Int Prot .85p		6	2¼	2½	2½	—¼
4⅝	1¾	IntSeawy Tr		2	4⅛	4	4	—¼
36⅛	18⅜	IntSyCon .25	18	z6100	27½	26½	26⅞	—1
1⅝	7-16	Interphoto		1	1	1	1	
11½	6¼	Interway Cp	3	21	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
22	9½	InDiv A .96p	4	8	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
5¾	2¾	InDiv B .22p	4	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	—⅛
10	3⅞	IroqBrd .16	10	15	9⅞	9¼	9½	—⅛
5¼	4	ISC Finl .30	9	4	4⅛	4	4	
		J						
8⅛	3¾	Jaclyn .30e	5	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+¼
14¼	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	5	1	10	10	10	—¼
5	1⅞	Jamswy .11t	8	9	3¾	3¾	3¾	
8⅛	3⅜	Jeannet .22t	4	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+¼
2⅝	1¼	Jetronic Ind	5	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
28	18⅛	John Pd .25	14	5	19	18⅞	19	+¼
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	11	3	4	4	4	+⅛
4⅜	2¼	Jupiter Ind	3	10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—¼
		K						
3	1¼	K Tel Intl		5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+¼
11⅝	4⅝	Kaisrlnd .26	5	52	9	8¾	8¾	—¼
1⅝	⅝	Kalvex Inc		17	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
27¼	17	KanebSv .90	8	5	24	23¾	23¾	—¼
51	42	KnGE pf4.50		z100	44	44	44	+1
4	2⅝	Kay Corp		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
4¾	3	KenwinS .34	5	3	4	4	4	—⅛
7⅜	2	Ketchm .14t	6	9	7¼	7	7	—⅛
19⅜	11⅝	Kewane .48a	5	x10	15	14¾	14¾	—⅛
3	1⅛	Key Co .08		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅜	4	Keystind .30	5	10	7	7	7	
2¼	¾	Kin Ark Crp	10	31	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
2½	1	King Opticl		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
10⅞	7¼	KingRd .15e	7	4	8	8	8	—⅛
39	25⅝	Kirbyind .60	8	13	38¼	38¼	38¼	+¼
2¾	1⅛	Kit Mfg		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14¾	4⅝	Knicker Toy	6	5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅛	2⅝	KuhnStr .10	5	20	6	5¾	5¾	—⅛
		L						
5⅛	2½	LaBarge .04	3	20	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅜
8⅝	3½	LatRad .06e	8	21	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+⅛
4⅝	2 13-16	Lake Shore	9	20	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	—1-16
5¼	2⅝	LaMaur .20	23	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
5	2¼	LaPoint .20e	5	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
2	1⅜	Lndmrk Ld		3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
5¼	1¾	Laneco .04e	4	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
1¼	½	LCA Cp wt		7	¾	¾	¾	—⅛
9⅞	5⅝	LeaRon .24a	7	2	7½	7½	7½	
19½	12	Lee Entr .52	8	5	18⅝	18¼	18¼	—¼
3⅜	2⅛	Lee Natl	42	1	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
7¾	3½	Lee Pharm	79	12	4¾	4½	4¾	
2⅞	⅞	Leisure Tec		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8½	3½	LesFay .32b	6	18	6½	6	6⅛	+⅛
9¾	6⅛	LewisBF .24	3	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
4¾	1¾	Liberty Fab	12	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Lilli Ann .22	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
3⅜	1¾	Lincoln Am	11	14	3½	3¼	3¼	—⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Lloyds Elec	125	5	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
3½	1	Lodge S .13e	5	11	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
8⅝	2⅝	LoewThe wt		98	6¾	5⅞	6	—⅛
4⅜	1⅝	Logistic .12e	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
10⅞	7¼	LaGenSv .68	9	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
4	1⅜	LTVCorp wt		29	2	1⅞	2	
2⅜	1⅛	Lynch Corp	4	5	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
		M						
1⅞	½	Macrod Ind		164	¾	¾	¾	
14¼	9⅞	Me PbS 1.32	6	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
4⅛	3⅜	ManhLfc .20	8	2	3½	3½	3½	
5⅜	3⅝	MansfdT .10	30	24	4⅛	4¼	4¼	—⅜
2⅝	1⅞	Marinduq B		14	2	1⅞	1⅞	
20	14½	MarkCt .10e	4	7	16⅜	16¼	16¼	—⅛
7¾	1⅝	Marlene Ind	4	5	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	+¼
7⅜	3	Marshal Ind	4	2	5½	5½	5½	
7	3¼	Masind Son		5	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
29¼	5⅞	Masnelln .30	7	18	24	24	24	+¼
2¼	1	Masters Inc	16	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8½	3½	MaterRe .20	6	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	—⅛
5⅞	2⅝	McCull Oil	16	22	4⅛	4	4	
15	6	McDonh .60	4	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
4⅛	3¼	McIntsh .32	13	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
3½	1⅛	McKeon Cn		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
3¾	1⅛	MDC Corp	6	1	2	2	2	—⅛
11½	8¼	Means FW 1	6	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	+⅛
9½	6⅜	Medalst .40b	5	1	7	7	7	+⅛
6⅞	3	Medenco .12	5	13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
33¾	16⅛	MediaGn .60	9	4	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
8½	6⅜	Mcgoin .03h	6	15	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Metrocare	8	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		23	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
18⅞	11¾	MichSug 1a	1	27	16½	16¼	16¼	—⅛
6½	2¾	Midld Co .10		14	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
8¼	4⅛	MidldGl .15e	5	17	7	6⅞	6⅞	+¼
24⅛	7⅝	Milgo Elect	6	56	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—¼
8	4½	Miller H	1	1	5⅛	5½	5½	
43½	7⅝	MillerW .60	9	z100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
18⅝	8	Mill Roy .20e	11	442	13½	12	12⅝	—1
1½	⅞	Mission IT		3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
¼	⅛	Missionl wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
17⅛	11	MoPac 1.20	4	4	14	14	14	
18⅞	9	Mitchll 1.57t	6	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	—⅛
5½	3¼	Mite Cp .16	4	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
11⅝	6	Molycrp wt		27	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
47½	40	MonP pf4.40		z50	43½	43½	43½	
11¾	7	Moog .60	5	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
4⅝	2⅞	MtgGn .60e		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15⅝	11⅝	MtVMtl 1.20		3	14	13¾	13¾	
14½	6⅝	MPB Cp .70	4	3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
1⅞	½	MPS Intl Cp		4	15-16	5-16	15-16	—1-16
7	5⅝	MWA .40b	5	1	6½	6½	6½	
		N						
5¾	1⅝	Napco Ind	5	13	4¼	4	4¼	
5⅞	3½	Nat Alfalfa		1	5	5	5	
1⅜	½	Natind wt		9	1½	1⅜	1½	
3¼	1⅜	NKinney Cp	325	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
10⅜	4⅝	NMedE .16b	4	19	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
6½	2⅞	Nat Paragn	7	13	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
16⅜	9¾	Nat Patent	56	224	11⅝	11	11⅛	
3⅛	1⅞	Nat Silver		6	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
3⅝	2¼	Nat Spinng		10	3	3	3	
1½	⅝	Nat System	21	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17⅛	8¼	NatwHo .24	11	13	14⅞	14⅛	14½	
6¼	4⅞	Nelsner .05p		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Nelly Don		1	2	2	2	—⅛
2	1⅛	Neonex .05	4	5	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
2⅝	15-16	NestLM .10e		10	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
16	9¼	Newcor .76	3	6	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
35⅜	17½	NENuclr .30	13	56	26	25⅛	25¾	—½
12	9⅛	NHamp .45e	6	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
1	7-16	Newidria M	31	52	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
20¼	8½	NMex Ariz	67	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—½
4⅛	1⅛	Newpark Rs	6	16	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
8⅛	3⅛	N Proc .35c	11	19	8	8	8	+⅛
15⅛	7⅝	NYTimes .60	8	107	13	12⅞	13	
8⅝	7⅛	NewbEn .16		8	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—¼
3⅛	⅞	Nexus .14t		1410	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
2¼	1	Nichols SE		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
15¾	8⅜	Nolex Cp	57	77	13	12⅝	13	+⅜
4½	1⅛	Nortek Inc	4	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
5⅜	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	13	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅞	1⅛	Nuclear Dat	6	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
13⅛	9	NumacO Gs	22	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
		O						
7⅜	3⅜	Oakwd Hom	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
24⅝	15½	Offshore Co	6	5	19¾	19½	19½	+¼
4	3	Ohio Art .24		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
35½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	—⅛
17⅛	8	OnLine Sys	7	2	13⅞	13¼	13¼	—⅛
30⅛	12	OnanCp .20e	8	15	28⅛	28¼	28¼	+⅛
69¼	42	OOkiep Cop	5	z100	42½	42¼	42¼	—⅛
8⅞	3⅞	OrioleHo .20	2	5	6	6	6	+⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Ormand Ind	4	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6¾	4¼	OSullivan .50	7	2	6	6	6	
5⅝	2⅛	Outdr Sport	7	22	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
9¼	5¾	OverhDr .40	10	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2⅝	1	Oxford Fst		27	1	1	1	
3½	2¼	OzarkA .05e	4	14	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
		P - Q						
1⅞	¾	P&F Indust	5	14	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		14	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅜
16¼	14⅛	PGE pf1.37		6	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
26½	22⅞	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	24¼	24¼	24¼	—¼
24⅞	21	PG 8.1pf2.04		2	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
23⅞	20½	PG 8pf 2		3	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	
27½	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		2	25⅝	25½	25½	+⅛
50	43¼	PacLt pf4.75		z50	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	—⅞
43½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z20	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—⅛
14⅞	11⅞	PNWTel 1.20	9	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
51	11⅜	PallCp .40	16	32	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	—⅛
3⅜	15-16	Palemr Finl		5	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
13½	6¼	PanOcean O	210	36	10⅞	10½	10½	—¼
5⅜	2¼	Pantasote	2	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
6¼	3	ParaPk .10a	3	1	5	5	5	+⅛
8½	4⅞	ParkCh .40a	5	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—¼
3½	2¼	Park El .10c		9	3	2⅞	3	
31	11	Parsons .75e	9	24	24½	24	24⅛	+⅞
5	2½	Patagonia		25	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—⅛
7⅝	5	PatoCG .70e	7	8	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
11⅜	7	PatrkP .65t	7	29	8½	8¼	8⅜	+⅛
7⅝	4⅝	PeerTu .20a	9	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅜	1⅛	Pemcor Inc		22	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Penn Dix wt		5	2⅜	2¼	2¼	—⅛
8⅝	6½	PennEng .60	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅜	7⅛	PenRIE 1.15	6	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
1 5-16	7-16	Pentron Ind		18	13-16	13-16	13-16	
22⅞	11	PepBoys 1	7	16	17¾	17⅛	17¼	—½
10⅞	4⅜	PepCm .40b	5	8	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
2⅛	⅞	Permaner		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
7⅜	1⅝	Pertec Corp	7	13	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
7¾	4½	Phil LD .52r	3	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
7½	3¼	Phoenix Stl	1	27	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅞	2½	PionPls .10e	21	9	6⅝	6½	6½	
7⅜	2¼	PionTx .25e	4	1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
27¼	11⅝	PitDeMoin 1	12	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
50	17¼	Pittway 1b	13	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	—⅛
13¼	3¼	Plant Ind	16	24	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
25⅛	8	Plantrn .10e	3	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	—¼
3	1⅝	Plaza Rlt In		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3¼	1⅝	PlyGem .51t	9	21	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
3	5-16	PNB MR wt		10	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
12¾	4¼	Pneumo .60	5	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
2⅞	5-16	Poloron Pd		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
6⅜	5½	Polychr .29t	5	1	6	6	6	
5½	2½	Prairie Oil	16	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6⅛	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	6	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
27¼	17½	Prent Hall 1	11	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
3	1⅛	Presley Cos		13	3⅛	3	3	+⅛
16½	9⅜	Preston .79	7	4	14½	14¼	14¼	—⅛
1⅜	15-16	ProRIE .12e	3	83	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
3⅞	1¾	PrudBdg .24	7	10	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
2¼	1⅛	Prud Fund			2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	35	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1½	PuntaGrd Is	15	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅞	3½	Purepac Lb	13	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
19¼	9	Putnam .60a	6	12	11⅛	10¾	10¾	—⅜
		R						
7½	3¼	Racon .20a	4	28	6	5⅞	6	+⅜
18⅛	7¾	Ranchrs Ex	7	21	13½	13	13	—¼
14½	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	6	3	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
5½	2⅝	Rath Pack		2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
14⅜	9½	RaymPr .40	79	33	15	13⅞	15	+1¼
7¼	3	RitincT .70e	9	2	5	5	5	
13⅝	9	Rlt RT 1.77e	7	7	13	12¾	13	+½
2¾	1⅛	REDM Cp	8	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2¼	¼	Reeves Telc		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
15-16	7-16	Rel Grp wt		4	9-16	9-16	9-16	
10½	7⅝	Rem Ar .50	7	16	10	9¾	10	+¼
2⅝	1	Rep Housng		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
26¼	17⅝	Rep NY .68	5	1	23½	23½	23½	
25½	4⅝	ReschCH .08		48	18¼	17¾	17⅞	—⅛
17½	5¼	Resistflx .40	7	5	13¼	13	13	—⅜
3⅝	1⅛	Resrtsintl A	2	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
2¼	⅞	Rest Assoc		3	1⅝	1½	1½	
2¼	1⅛	RET Inc Fd		7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
37	28⅝	RET pf4.59		2	34	33⅝	33⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1¼	Riblet Prod		1	2½	2½	2½	
3⅞	¾	Richton Inl	4	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
1⅞	⅝	Riker Maxs		1	1	1	1	—⅛
	5-16	Riker Mx pf		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
19¼	8½	Riley Co	4	2	15	15	15	
33½	19½	RioAlgm 1	11	2	32	32	32	+½
14⅞	4⅜	RisdonM .35	16	16	9⅛	8½	8½	—⅜
4¼	2⅛	RLC Corp		3	4	4	4	
35⅞	19½	Robintech	4	35	29	28½	28¾	+¼
4	2¼	Roblin Ind	1	10	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
10	6⅞	Rockway .88	5	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
15⅛	7⅛	Rogers Corp	10	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅝	2¼	Roland Intl	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5½	2¼	Rossmor Cp	20	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
37⅝	21½	Rowan .140	6	23	33	32½	32¾	+½
20	14½	Rowind Inc	5	4	20	20	20	
15-16	⅜	RoyBusn Fd		23	11-16	⅝	⅝	—⅛
2¼	1⅛	RSC Indust	6	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3½	1⅜	Ruddick Cp	7	1	2⅜	2¼	2¼	—⅛
5	3⅝	Ruddick pf.56		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	½	Rusco Ind	30	9	1½	1½	1½	
14⅛	7⅛	Russell .60	3	2	12	12	12	
9¼	4⅛	Rust Clt .40	6	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
22⅛	11¼	Ryan Ho .20	13	11	19⅝	19¼	19½	+½
3	⅞	Ryersn Hay	44	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		S						
5	3	SafranSy A	3	5	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—¼
30¼	13½	StJohnsT .62	15	1	20½	20½	20½	
17½	3¼	Salem .24t	10	42	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—½
20¼	7¼	Sambos .10e	14	108	17⅝	17	17	
10⅝	7¼	SCarlo 1.88e		5	9½	9⅜	9½	+¼
3¼	1½	Sargent Ind	7	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	
7⅞	1½	Schiller Ind	8	9	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—¼
13⅞	9	SciAtlan .25t	14	12	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+⅜
9¼	6	Scrivner .50	5	x10	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅜
6½	5	SbdAlMil .48	5	14	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
5	2¼	Sealectr Co	5	6	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		15	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4¾	2½	Sears Ind	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
9¼	4⅞	ScasnAll .20	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
2	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		2	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
8	4⅛	Selas Cp .30	17	6	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	—⅛
14⅛	7¾	SeligLa .80b	5	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	
4⅜	1¾	Servo Corp	6	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
7½	3⅜	SGL In .10r	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
2½	⅞	SG Sec .51e		6	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Shaer Shoe	21	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
10⅞	4⅛	Shawin .50b	10	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+¼
7⅜	2	ShearH .10e	11	17	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
6¼	11-16	ShellRes .06		20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
6	3½	Shnd Cp .24t	4	10	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
28⅛	14⅞	Shnandh Oil	11	96	23⅛	22	22⅞	+¾
12⅝	6¾	Sherwd Med	6	2	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Showbot .20	6	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
10½	3½	Sierrcin .20	8	1	6	6	6	
15⅛	7¼	Silcolnd .40	7	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅛
3⅞	1⅞	SikesCp .02p		5	3	3	3	
7⅛	5¼	Simkins .69	6	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
6	⅞	Solitron		25	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅞	4⅝	Soundsn .40	73	10	9¾	9¼	9¾	+⅛
25¼	24⅛	SCE pf9.20		2	25¼	25	25¼	+¼
17½	15½	SC 5.8pf 1.45		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14⅛	10⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		1	11½	11½	11½	
12½	6⅛	SC 4.0pf 1.02		3	11	10⅞	11	+⅜
[illegible]	1½	Spectro Ind		[illegible]				
2⅛	⅞	Speizmn Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅞	3⅝	Splantex .48	8	5	5	5	5	+⅛
14⅝	8⅞	StdAllianc 1	3	4	13½	13¼	13½	
5⅝	2⅞	StdCont .03e	3	10	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
12⅛	11	StdCoosa .60	11	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
9¼	4⅝	StdMotA .42	7	12	8	8	8	+⅛
27	18¼	StdShrs .40r		14	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
9⅞	8	Strange .10	20	21	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
10⅛	3¼	Steelmt .21c	2	2	3⅛	3	3	
16½	12¼	Stepn Ch .44	5	5	12½	12½	12½	+¼
2	⅜	Sterl Electr		8	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅜	2	StorlPre .11t	6	30	4¾	4⅛	4⅝	—⅛
8¼	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	12	x5	6	6	6	+⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Struth Wells	16	18	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—⅛
27	9	Sun Elec .60	8	2	17½	17⅛	17½	+⅜
5½	3¼	Sunair .27e	5	2	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
1½	½	Supronics		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
2½	15-16	Susquhan		13	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
5	2⅜	Susquhan pf		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7¼	2⅜	Synaloy .14t	6	8	5⅜	5½	5½	—⅛
44⅞	29¼	Syntex .40	14	296	32⅝	31¼	31⅞	—⅛
4½	15-16	System Eng		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		T						
1⅛	½	Tech Sym	29	16	15-16	⅞	⅞	+1-16
3½	1¼	Technitrol	5	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
3¾	2⅛	TeleCom Co	4	3	3	3	3	—⅛
1¼	5-16	Telex Cp wt		10	11-16	11-16	11-16	
3⅛	1	Tenna Corp	13	9	2¼	2	2¼	+⅛
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		11	5½	5⅜	5½	
9⅞	5⅝	TennFS .40e	2	8	6⅛	6½	6½	—½
2	⅞	Tenney Eng	19	3	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
16	5¾	Teradyn Inc	11	7	10½	10½	10½	
16⅛	10½	TerraC .40e	3	61	11¾	11	11	
11⅞	5⅞	TosorePf wt		72	6¾	6½	6⅝	
3⅞	2	Texstar .15t	5	20	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
16	7¾	Textron wt		4	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅝
3	1⅛	TFI Co Inc	4	7	2	2	2	
12⅛	7⅞	Thrftmt .30e	3	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
2½	1⅛	Tigerlntl wt		24	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
4⅞	2½	Tmple Ind	4	2	3½	3½	3½	
5⅛	2¾	TMC Mtg In	1	7	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
14⅞	4⅛	Tokheim .40	13	11	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
46¾	40	TolEd pf4.25		z25	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
9	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	8	4	7½	7¼	7¼	—⅛
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	22	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		13	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—⅛
7⅛	1⅞	Tracor Inc	18	11	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Trans Lux	125	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
3¼	1½	Treadw .23t		5	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
12	7¾	TriStMtr .80	1	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅛	2¼	Tubos Mex	4	4	2 11-16	2⅝	2 11-16	
8⅛	2⅜	Turbodyne	58	2	6	5¾	5¾	—¼
19¼	11⅛	Turnr C 1.32	6	6	19	19	19	+¼
7¼	3½	TwinFair In	8	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
		U						
4⅛	1⅜	UIP Cp .12	6	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	
6⅞	2⅞	UNA .10a	3	8	3¼	3⅛	3½	
11¼	4¼	UnA Pr .40a	5	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
5⅞	2¼	Un Asbestos	6	88	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—1-16
15-16	⅜	UnBrand wt		2	½	½	½	
14¼	10½	UnCosF .48b	9	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+⅛
2⅝	1½	Unit Foods	4	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2	9-16	UnNat Corp		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
⅝	⅛	Un Nat wt n		5	3-16	3-16	3-16	
6⅛	3	U Nat Co pf		2	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
7¾	3⅞	UnRlT .58e	66	31	5⅞	5½	5½	—⅛
5-16	⅛	UnRlT wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9	5½	US Ban Trst	14	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14¾	3½	US Filtr .20	10	122	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
8⅝	4¼	US LsgRl E		10	5	5	5	
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅞	15½	US Reduct n		12	15⅜	15¼	15½	—⅛
9⅝	6¼	USRbR .60a	8	3	7⅝	7½	7½	—¼
17	7⅛	Unitek .20	10	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
18	5⅜	Univl Buy S	6	4	12½	12⅜	12⅝	—⅛
2¼	⅝	Univ Contnr		6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
6⅞	3⅜	UnivRs .05e	9	30	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
6⅞	3⅛	Univ Sav .40	12	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
4¼	2⅛	URS Corp	7	4	3½	3½	3½	
18⅞	12⅝	UtahldS 1.20	7	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+⅛
6½	4	UV Ind wt		5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
		V						
8¼	4	VallesSt .62t	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
22½	14⅞	Vail In 3.40e	2	13	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	—⅜
15⅞	6⅝	Valmac .60a	10	4	12	11⅝	12	+½
4	2¾	Valspar .24	18	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
7¼	1⅛	Varo Inc	7	25	5¼	5	5	—¼
11⅞	6⅞	Veecolns .32	9	19	7¾	7½	7¾	—⅛
10¼	5¼	VermlA .40b	6	3	10	10	10	+¼
4½	1⅞	Vernitron	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2½	1⅛	Viking Gen	12	2	1½	1½	1½	
2¾	⅝	Vikoa Inc		13	1¾	1½	1¾	+¼
2⅛	1½	Vintage Enl		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅝	1⅝	Vulcan .02e		1	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
8	4½	Vulc Inc .30	4	x4	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
12⅞	9	Vulcinc pf 1		x2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+¼
		W						
5¼	2¾	WebMg .10a	7	2	4	4	4	
11⅛	4⅞	Wacknt .28a	9	7	9½	9¼	9⅜	+¼
3½	1¼	WadelEq .10	7	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
4⅞	1¾	Walgoco Oil	11	7	2 7-16	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
16	13⅞	WalcoN .40b	5	1	14	14	14	
4	3¾	Wallace .14e		4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1½	⅝	WardFds wt		10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅝	1⅞	WarC pfC.05		7	3⅝	3⅜	3¼	—⅛
30	16⅞	WasPstB .50	10	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
15⅝	11⅞	WashRt 1.28	12	24	16	15½	16	+⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Watsco .15e	46	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Weiman Co		5	2	2	2	—⅛
	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	2	17	7⅜	7⅜	7½	—⅛
11	3¾	Westats Pri	14	124	10⅞	10½	10⅝	—⅛
1	⅜	Wesrby Fsh		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
8⅝	4⅞	Wefr Fin .10	5	11	6¾	6¾	6¾	
1⅞	¾	WtrPac l wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
8	6⅞	Whippny .60	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3¼	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	5	8	2½	2½	2½	
17⅞	8¾	Whiting 1	5	5	14⅛	14½	14½	—¼
¼	¼	Whittakr wt		7	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
3⅛	1½	Wichita Ind	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅛	2¼	WillexG .03r		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
6⅞	4⅛	WilshrO .05r	8	7	5¾	5⅝	5¾	—⅛
9¼	5¾	Winkimn .50	4	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
4¼	11-16	Winston Mll		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
5	2¾	Wood Ind		6	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
12⅞	10⅞	Worcest Ctl	6	11	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
8½	5	Work Wr .60	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6½	—⅛
1 13-16	1	Wright Har	112	196	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+1-16
3½	2⅜	WTC Air .10	5	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
17½	7½	WUI Inc .60	6	2	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
5⅜	3½	WyleLab .24	5	26	4	4	4	
11⅜	5	Wynnin .05e	4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8½	+⅛
11¼	6½	WymBn .50	8	15	10⅞	10¾	10¾	—⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Wyomissing	11	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		X						
22⅞	12⅝	Xonics Inc	51	6	16⅛	16⅛	15¾	—⅛
		Z						
4½	1¾	Zimmr Hom	9	3⅛	3	3	—⅛	

zSales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the forgoing tabl ar annual disbursments basd on th last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as rgular ar idntified in the following footnots.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in prceding 12 months. h—Dclared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—Nw issu. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deirrd or no acion takn at last dividend meeting. r—Declard or paid in prceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution dat.

cld—Calld. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Withou warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivrship or being rorganizd undr the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has ben paid th year's high-low

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Aug. 18, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected national Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Name	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	41½	41⅞
1st BK Sy	39¼	39
1stEmp S	15½	16¼
1st Wn F	1⅝	1⅞
Harlf NC	14½	15
Midl Bks	20¼	21¼
Shaw Cp	30½	32
U Va Bks	15⅝	15⅞
Va N Bnk	14¾	15¾
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	17⅝	18⅛
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5¼	6¼
AID Inc	3⅝	4
AVM Cp	2	2¾
Acushnt	11½	12¼
Addisn W	9½	9⅞
Adv Ros	1¾	2
Alberts	4⅞	5¼
Alico Inc	7⅝	8⅛
Allyn Bac	4½	4⅞
A El Lab	1⅝	2
Am Exp	32½	33
Am Finl	11	11⅞
Am Furn	3	3⅝
Am Greet	9⅛	9½
Am Telev	12	12¾
Am Weld	6⅝	9¼
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	4¾	5⅛
Anheus B	32¾	33¼
Ard May	2⅝	2⅞
ArkWIG	16¼	16⅝
Arvida	5½	5½
AsCC Bot	13¾	14½
AtlGas Lt	12¼	12⅝
Baird Af	4⅞	5⅛
Balt PntC	10¼	11¼
Bang Hy	11½	12
Bkam Rlt	6⅛	6⅝
Bassett F	16½	17¼
Bayls Mk	8⅞	9¼
Becline F	5	5½
Betz Lab	36¼	37
Bibb Co	6⅞	7¼
Bird Son	43½	45½
Birtchr	1¼	1⅝
Bick Hills	33½	35
Bonza Int	2¼	2½
Bcoz AH	5⅜	6⅛
Braden	3½	4¼
Brinks	10¾	11¼
Brks Sca	13¾	14½
Brwning	3⅜	4⅝
Buckb M	5⅝	6⅛
Buckeye	9¼	9¾
Burn Sim	5¾	6¼
CalWSv	25	26
Campl Ch	1¼	2⅛
Conrad H	1¼	1⅝
Cap Swsf	4⅝	5⅛
Captn Air	2⅛	2⅝
Cap Tec	3	3¼
Care Cp	2	2¾
CenVt PS	10⅛	10⅞
Chm Lea	8¼	9¼
Chesa Ut	9	10
Chi Bridg	83½	85
Chilln Cp	3⅞	4⅝
ChrisSe	117½	120½
Circle F	2¼	3
CitznUt A	29¼	29¾
CitznUt B	29¼	29¾
Clark Mt	24	25
Clow Cp	8	8½
Colu Vent	3	3¾
Com Cir	14	14¼
Coml Sh	19½	21
Comw Pa	24½	25¼
Con Pap	41¼	42¼
Craw Co	25⅞	27¼
Cross Co	12½	13¼
Cutlr Fed	2½	3¼
Danly M	5¼	6
Data Den	2	2⅜
Data 100	9¾	10¼
Dayt Inc	28	29½
Decor In	2⅞	3⅜
DeKlb Ag	33½	34½
Delhi Oil	2⅝	3
DeLux C	26¼	27
Det CanT	11½	12½
Det IntBr	28⅞	27¾
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	11	11¾
Dixn Cru	15⅝	16⅜
Docutel	8⅝	8⅞
Dollar G	7⅜	7¾
Dorch G	10⅞	18⅞
Dow Jone	24¾	25¼
Doyle DB	10	10½
Dunkin D	4⅞	5⅛
Durrron	18¾	19¼
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	25⅛	25⅞
ElPas El	9⅞	10⅛
Elba Syst	4¼	5
Elder Be	4¾	5½
Elec Nucl	8⅝	9⅛
Elec Mod	2	2½
Energy C	3¼	3¾
Entwistl	2	2¾
Equty Oil	16⅝	17⅛
Erie Tec	7	9
Ethan Al	18	18¾
Fab Tek	1⅛	1½
Fingrht	2	2⅜
Fst Bost	16¼	17
Fickngr	21⅞	22⅞
Fla WatU	1⅝	1⅞
Forest O	13⅛	13⅝
Frmisli	⅝	1
Foromat	6⅞	9¼
Frkln Co	3¼	4⅛
Frnklin El	7½	8
Frnd Ice	24	24¾
Gen RlEs	3	4
Gov EFin	7¼	8
Graph Cn	11⅝	12⅛
Green Mt	7¾	8¼
Grey Adv	7	7½
Gulf Intst	9½	10¼
Gyrodn	3⅜	3⅝
Harper R	6½	7
Henred F	14	14¾
Holobm	1¾	2⅛
Hoover	12¼	12¾
Horiz Res	2¼	3½
Huck Mfg	4¾	5⅛
Huds Pap	23½	24½
Hyatt Cp	4⅝	4¾
Hyatt Inf	4	4½
Ind Nuclr	3⅝	4
Infra Ind	1½	2
Interc En	7½	8½
Intrmk In	2⅝	2⅞
Intrmt G	11¾	12¼
InBK Wsh	3⅝	4
IaSou Ut	22½	23
Jamsby	11¾	12½
Jiffy Fds	1⅛	1½
Joslyn M	14¾	15½
KMS Ind	3⅝	3¾
Kaisr Stl	35½	36
KaisStl pf	18⅝	19⅛
Kalvar	4⅛	4½
Kaman A	17¼	17¾
Kampg A	4⅞	5⅜
Kate Gre	1½	2
Kaysam	1¼	1¾
Kear Tr	5⅜	5¾
Kelly Svc	10	10½
Keuff Ess	12½	13½
Keye Fib	14	14½
Key CusF	3⅝	4
King Inl	1⅝	2⅛
Knap Vog	12½	13½
Lance In	20	20¼
Land Res	¾	1⅛
Lin Bcast	7¾	8⅛
Log Etrn	2½	3
Madisn G	12¼	12¾
Maj Rlty	1⅛	1⅜
Malikrt	45	45¾
Manor C	2⅝	3⅛
Marlt Frt	5	5½
Maui LP	8½	9
McCor	34	35
McQuay	9¾	10½
Measur	16¼	16¾
Medtrn	34½	35¼
Merid In	1¾	2½
Mdlsx W	13½	13
Midld Ca	1⅝	2⅛
Midw Gt	13	14
Millipr	49½	51¼
Miner In	4⅝	4⅞
Minn Gas	17⅝	17⅞
Miss Vl G	11½	12½
Mrs S Pie	11½	12¼
Monf Col	6	6⅝
Moore P	7½	8½
Moore S	17¾	18¾
Motch M	2¼	3⅝
Mot Club	4¼	4¾
Mueller	7½	9
Narag Cp	6½	7¼
Nat G&O	5	8¼
Nat Lib	3½	3⅞
N SecRsh	3⅞	4⅜
Natnw Rl	3¾	4¼
NJ Nat G	11	11¾
Nielsn A	17¾	18¼
Nielsn B	19⅛	19⅝
NoCar Gs	9	9⅞
N Eur Oil	31¼	32
Nortrp Ki	13¼	14
NW NatG	6⅞	7¼
NW PuSv	17⅛	17⅝
Noxel Cp	9¾	10½
Ogilvy M	17¼	18
Ohio Ferr	14¼	15½
Oil Shale	4⅛	4¾
Ormont	6¼	6⅝
Otter TP	16⅞	17⅝
Over NA	2¾	3½
Pabst Br	26⅛	26¾
PacGa R	24¾	25⅛
Pakco	1	1¾
Park Dr	22⅜	23½
Parks H	2⅝	2⅞
Pauley P	5⅜	5½
Peerl Mf	16¾	17¼
Pa Enter	14	14½
PnzlOff B	12¾	13
Pepsl BW	5⅛	5⅝
Petrolit	71½	73
Pettibon	21½	22½
Philip L	9⅝	9⅞
Piedmt A	3½	4
Pinkrtn	33	33¾
Pion HIB	24¼	24¾
Pistilln	2½	3¼
Possis Cp	2¼	3
Progrp	1¾	2⅛
Pub S NC	9⅜	9⅞
P Bennet	25¾	26¾
PutD Cap	3¼	4
Qual Inns	1¾	2¼
Ragen Pr	3	3⅜
Rahall C	5⅝	6⅛
Raych	Cp244	249
Raymnd	8¾	9¾
Recog Eq	6⅛	6⅝
Road Ex	45½	46¼
Robin M	10½	11½
Roselon	3⅝	4½
Rouse	3¾	3½
Rus Slev	14¼	15½
Sedlier	1¼	1¾
Scan Dat	1⅞	2¼
Scripps H	19½	21
Seis Delt	2⅝	3
Seneca F	2⅛	3⅛
Seven U	26	26¾
Snap Tls	29¼	30¼
SolidSt Sc	9¼	10⅛
S Cal Wat	10⅞	11½
Sw Gs Co	9¼	9⅝
Sw El Sv	14½	15¼
Standyn	12¼	13
Std Regis	15¾	16½
Stan HPd	16	11½
Sterlg Str	4⅞	5⅝
Strawb Cl	22	23½
Sugdal F	2¾	3¼
Super El	4⅞	5¼
TIME DC	5½	6
Tampax	30	31
Taylr Wi	14⅝	14⅝
Tech Pub	6¾	7½
Techere	16⅜	16⅞
Tecum P	29	31
Tennant	27	29
Tifny Co	7⅝	8⅛
Transo O	10⅝	10⅞
Trico Pd	28	30
Trlin OG	2⅛	2½
Tyson F	10⅞	10⅝
Un McGil	9	10
US Bnkml	3⅞	4¼
US TrkLn	13⅞	13⅞
Un Pen P	16½	17¼
Valley Gs	7¼	8¼
VanD Air	8½	9¼
Vance S	2½	3
Velcro	6⅛	6⅝
Ventron	20½	21¼
Wads Pu	5¾	6½
Wsh NG	10⅞	10⅞
Webb Re	7	7½
Weco Dvl	2¼	2½
Weight W	5⅝	6⅛
Weldtrn	2	3
Welling M	6½	7
Well Gar	5½	6
Wolsbch	3	3¾
Wstn Mfg	1⅞	2¼
Westmd	44½	45¼
Wisc PL	16⅛	16½
Wdwrd L	21¾	22¼
Wright W	3½	3⅞
ZionUt B	17½	18½

Currency Rates

August 18, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6425	5.57	102.68*	60.46*	39.55y	—	6.9040*	99.17*	44.37*
Brussels (c)	38.265	80.84	14.9050	8.7850	5.7490*	14.5150	—	14.3920	6.4450
Frankfurt	2.5650	5.4172	—	58.87*	3.8600x	97.36*	6.735*	96.41*	43.29*
London (z)	2.1095	—	5.4185	9.2040	1,406.50	5.5695	80.655	5.6195	12.5525
Milan	669.45	1408.40	259.78	152.81	—	253.01	17.4625	250.86	112.20
Paris	4.3650	9.21075	169.750*	—	6.5385x	165.490*	11.42475*	164.050*	73.550*
Zurich	2.6632	5.619	103.73*	61.01*	0.3963*	100.95*	6.96*	—	44.79*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9570; Escudo: 26.49; Israeli £: 6.24; Peseta: 58.28; Schilling: 18.07; Sw. krona: 4.3030; Yen: 297.775; Belgian financial franc: 39.65.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 18, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	235	Matsu E. Wks.	559
Canon	174	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	119
Dai Nip. Print.	456	Mitsubi Corp.	438
Fuji Bank	330	Mitsui Co.	421
Fuji Photo	315	Mitsukoshi	420
Hitachi	152	Nippon Elec.	166
Honda Motor	519	Sharp	254
C. Itoh	372	Shiseido	1,370
Japan Air L.	Unq.	Sony Corp.	3,380
Kaisai El. P.	675	Sumitomo Bk.	340
Kao Soap	431	Taisho Marine	270
Kirin Brewery	284	Takeda Chem.	215
Komatsu	395	Teijin	149
Kubota	306	Tokio Marine	495
Matsu Ind.	503	Toray	154
		Toyota Motor	609

FCE Quotations

Aug. 18, 1975		— 1975 — Sep	Dec	1976 Mar
DJIA	bid	820	820	820
822.75	offer	828	840	850
FTI	bid	298	295	295
303.78	offer	306	315	320
TKDJ	bid	4150	4150	4150
4238.68	offer	4350	4400	4500

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd. Kerstraat 363 Amsterdam Telex: 16102 Phone: 25 47 53. Cable: INDEXCHANGE.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Aug. 18, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	162.25	161.70	—0.40
Zurich	162.50	161.875	+0.125
Paris (12.5 kilo)	165.10	166.25	—0.39

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Intervinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000).

Indexed value 1,080.00 +3.34

Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Dutchcredit — International Bankers.

Investing in North Sea oil and gas production through

Viking Resources International N.V.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

The net asset value per share on 31-7-1975 was US $ 16.97

Information.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

Banco de Vizcaya

A complete Spanish financial organization at your service

RESULTS FOR 1974

	Pesetas
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	13,470,933,996.68
DEPOSITS IN PESETAS	186,741,542,036.29
DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY	11,286,406,338.34
PROFIT PRIOR TAXATION	2,705,480,912.04
NET PROFIT AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION	1,880,979,248.90

NUMBER OF BRANCHES	402
NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS	63.000

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Avda. de Juárez, 4 - México 1 D.F.
Tlf.: 5133701

CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Stampede of a sort, with 5 across
5 See 1 Across
9 Brown or rainbow
14 On —— with (equal)
15 Seine tributary
16 Income, in France
17 Fib
18 Coal bed
19 Condon of jazz
20 Alleged force
21 "The King ——"
22 Indian officials
25 California
26 —— rat (prospector)
29 Valley
30 Toughen
31 Emulated a crow
33 Business degree
36 Skinner of stage
37 Dinner course
38 —— Woods, near S. F.
39 Drag or hair
40 Miss Rand
41 German city
42 Herb genus
43 Gold-discoverer's shout
44 Lowest point in U. S.
48 Defeat
49 Discord goddess
50 Batty
54 Spellbind
55 Italian painter
56 Melville's captain
57 Flower
58 Peruvian Indian
59 Unless: Lat.
60 Fashion man and family
61 "—— who?"
62 Quaker word

DOWN

1 Golden ——
2 Gem
3 Composer Edouard
4 Gold diggers, at times
5 Season again
6 Overturn
7 Greek distance measure
8 Literary Nobelist
9 Negotiated
10 Indian
11 Bit of gossip
12 Of service
13 Curling marks
24 Pay dirt
25 Prospector's need at times
26 Lord in "Winter's Tale"
27 Grafted, in heraldry
28 Blue serge or law
31 County of Twain's jumping frog
32 "It's —— in the game"
33 Prospector's transport
34 Swindle
35 Region
37 Kimono part
38 Black-eyed Susan state
40 Mill where it all began in '49
41 Color
42 Kind of piece or sergeant
43 Famous cow et al.
44 Back: Prefix
45 Muse
46 Scene
47 Lucky —— of flying
48 Blue dye
51 "Beautiful ——"
52 Lewis's Timberlane
53 News notice

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	27	72	Fair	MADRID	31	88	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Fair	MILAN	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA	29	84	Fair	MONTREAL	20	68	Cloudy
ATHENS	28	82	Cloudy	MOSCOW	22	72	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair	MUNICH	16	61	Rain
BELGRADE	29	84	Cloudy	NEW YORK	22	80	Sunny
BERLIN	21	69	Cloudy	NICE	27	80	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	20	68	Cloudy	OSLO	20	68	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	26	78	Cloudy	PARIS	20	68	Rain
CAIRO	—	—	—	PRAGUE	22	72	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	25	79	Fair	ROME	28	82	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Rain	SOFIA	26	79	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Fair	STOCKHOLM	17	63	Cloudy
DUBLIN	17	63	Overcast	TEHRAN	32	90	Fair
EDINBURGH	14	57	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	31	88	Fair
FLORENCE	27	72	Cloudy	TUNIS	30	86	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	19	66	Overcast	VENICE	24	75	Cloudy
GENEVA	19	66	Rain	VIENNA	22	72	Cloudy
HELSINKI	12	55	Rain	WARSAW	24	75	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	29	79	Fair	WASHINGTON	29	85	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Cloudy	ZURICH	18	64	Rain
LISBON	27	81	Fair				
LONDON	22	72	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

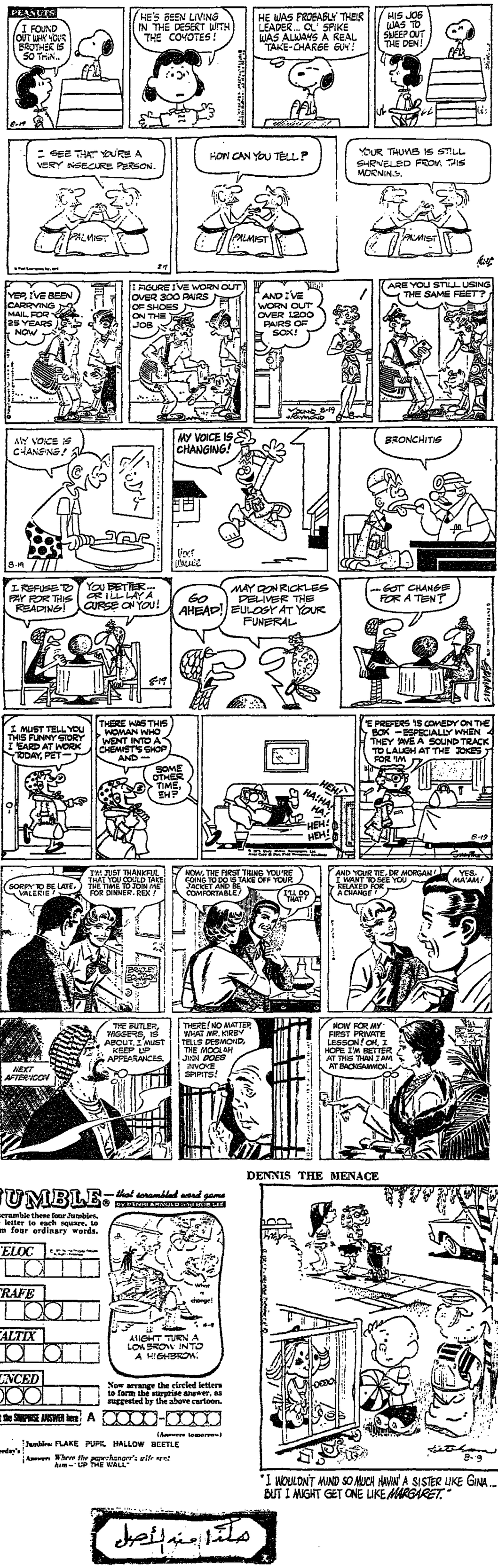
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

August 18, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$6.53
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd	$7.34
(w) Apollo (Tempus Us. p	SF11.26
Austral Select	$2.89
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Bacrbond	SF131.90
— (d) Combi	SF720
— (d) Crobar	SF523
— (d) Stockbar	SF341
(w) Bromintor	$12.77
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$11.67
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd	$4.90
(d) A G F. Japan Fd	$6.90
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$15.24
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$4.47
(d) Capital Resources	LF1,024
(d) Caribbco Open-End	$105.55
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$105.21
(w) Composite Fd. Int'l A Certs	$2.37
(w) Composite Fd. Int'l B Certs	$10.92
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$6.09
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF555
— (d) C.S. Funds-Bonds	SF1,125
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF89
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF241.75
— (d) Espac	SF659
— (d) Eurovalor	SF124.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.50
C.S. INTL MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. Income Fd	$8.22
(w) D.G.C.	$99.92
(d) Dollar Fund (weekly)	$1.37
(d) Drefus Fund Int'l	$10.81
(w) Dr Interest Int. Fd	$10.94
(w) Europe Obligations	LF904
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM22
— (d) Int'l. Rentenfond	DM11.90
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Selection	$6.49
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$11.83
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd	$21.17
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$3.80
(d) Fonsecon	DM907
(w) First Internat'l Fd	$118.57
(w) First Int'l Health Sec	$14.18
(d) First Nat'l City Growth	$25.55
(d) First Security Corp Fd	$24.75
(w) Fonsinc Fund S.A.	$24.40
(w) Fonsing Japan Fund	$24.39
(w) Forbofa Europe P	SF1,107
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF10.62
(d) Fonditalia	$10.84
(d) Fund of Bonds	$5.03
(d) Fund of N.Y. (weekly)	$6.68
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus. $ 2.39
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Asia Int'l Fund	$9.42
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	$23.45
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.30
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l	$1.30
(w) Knickmann Hedge NV	$5.891
— H.O.I.T. Bobc	$24.01
(w) Profund	$9.50
(d) Interfin	SF208.70
(w) International S.A.	$9.46
(w) International Fund	$97.11
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$20.40
(w) Int'l Privilege Ltd	Can $8.46
(w) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.91
(w) Investing Int'l Fd. S.A.	$7.88
(w) Japan Assurances	$21.70
(w) Kokusai S.A. Fund	$6.61
(w) Nationwide Int'l Fd. S.A.	$7.36
(w) Japan Growth Fund	$14.17
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$15.69
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$12.56
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (d) Jardine Sect. Trust	$45.79
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$29.22
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$12.06
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,662
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$9.15
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. F.	$17.22
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$27.24
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:	
— (w) L&BT Multi-Way Fd	SF287.50
— (w) L&BT Income Fd	SF273.50
(w) Lutrinvest	$15.72
(w) Metalinvest Sel. Fund	$10.74
(d) Securifi Int'l Fund	$1.57
(d) Securifi Int. Fund	$9.26
(w) N A M F	$14.96
(w) Nippon Fund	$30.49
(w) Nor. Amer Int. Fund	$9.35
(w) Nor. Amer Bond Fd	$6.53
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc	$6.76
(r) Pegasus Interna	$1.22
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$20.34
(d) Sentz Fund	LF1,919
(d) Resta Capital Fund	LF1,210
(d) Rentinvest	LF871
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.58
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.32
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF96.30
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$11.67
S.M.G. FUNDS:	
— (d) CEF Fund	SF22.96
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.62
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V.	$7.15
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM192.30
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon SW. R. E.	SF1,425
— (r) Securiwide	SF1,211
(d) Sofic Fund	$166.43
(w) Star Fund	$1.67
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (r) Americo-Valor	SF42
— (r) Intervalor	SF85.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SFC29
— (d) Swissbanc Asia	SF190.50
— (d) Unit Bond Select	SF80.00
— (r) Universal Fund	SF79.97
(w) Talent Global Fund	$9.26
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Asia)	$21.31
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V.	$29.43
(w) Trans-Pacific Fund	$17.01
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca D.S. Sh	SF34.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF11.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF75.50
— (r) Eurit Europe Sh	SF115
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF40.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF61
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF69
— (d) Remconsult	SF1,200
— (d) Saint Sovin Ad. Sh	SF176
— (d) Suisa Swiss R. Est	SF176
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM16.45
— (d) Europafonds	DM34.60
— (d) Fondak	DM10.75
— (d) Gilrenta	DM46.40
— (d) Unifonds	DM60.75
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd	$2.68
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$11.44
(w) Western Growth Fd	$3.87
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,000.70
(w) West Promotaire N.V.	$1,037.70
(w) World Energy Grth Fd	$9.61
(r) Worldwide Securities	$12.79
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,078.70

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend. † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices, $ — Assets.



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VELOC

TRAFE

YALTIX

FUNCED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A ____-____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FLAKE PUPIL HALLOW BEETLE
Answer: *Where the paperhanger's wife sent him* — UP THE WALL

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I WOULDN'T MIND SO MUCH HAVIN' A SISTER LIKE GINA... BUT I MIGHT GET ONE LIKE *MARGARET*."

BOOKS

PASSAGE TO ARARAT

By Michael J. Arlen. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. 293 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S impossible to deny what Michael J. Arlen has accomplished in "Passage to Ararat," a sequel to the portrait of his family he presented in his earlier book "Exiles."

It's hard to resist its impact as autobiography. For he begins by reminding us of the confused upbringing he described so effectively in "Exiles"—how his father, a successful novelist of the 1920s, changed his name from Dikran Kouyoumdjian to Michael Arlen, and forever after sought to mask his Armenian heritage behind a veneer of English urbanity; and how he himself grew up puzzled by and slightly ashamed of his background.

Yet at the climax of the book we find Arlen in Soviet Armenia, standing in the shadow of Mount Ararat before a monument to Armenian martyrs, moved to the point of tears by a sense of *reconciliation with his cultural past*. And what takes place in between is recounted touchingly enough to make us weep with him.

It's difficult to resist the book's power as *history*. For in the process of searching for his roots, Arlen reads about the Armenian past. What he learns from this he weaves in and out of his autobiography. And that history, while often heroic, colorful, and entertaining enough, culminates in one of the first great disasters of the 20th century: The genocidal massacre of an estimated one million Armenians perpetrated between 1895 and 1915 by the Ottoman and Young Turk governments. (It was partly the world's acceptance of this massacre that Hitler used to rationalize the invasion of Poland: "Who still talks nowadays of the extermination of the Armenians?" he is reported to have said to Herman Goering at the time.)

And one can't help admiring the way Arlen has combined this history with his search for cultural identity, thus making the meaning of great events personal and urgent, and the significance of a personal story universal. The way he has worked his father into the account, so as to embody and specify the missing link with the past (at the monument to Armenian martyrs, it is a palpable sense that his father has grasped his hand that finally brings on Arlen's tears). And the way he arrives at a psychology to explain all at once his father's character and, by implication, that of all Armenians ("This proud and sensitive man—how he must have hated growing up an Armenian in England, so much because of being descended to by the English as because of being unmarked, or feeling marked by the collective guilt and hatred proceeding from all that had been hated to death"). All this makes "Passage to Ararat" continually irresistible.

And yet the fact remains that I read the book with an unsettling sense of despair—a despair that screened me from enjoying the book's message fully. For one knows from the beginning what will happen at the end. One knows that at the end of Arlen's history the Armenian nation will be divided between Turkey and the Soviet Union. One knows that, at the end of a personal pilgrimage, Arlen will re-encounter his father's history. (This occurs *when he finds in* the Istanbul telephone directory an Armenian bearing his father's original name, calls him up, and learns that he is about to emigrate to Australia.)

One knows, in short, that the book cannot reach a satisfactory resolution. For while it may be true that the more Arlen learns about his past, the more he discovers his ethnic identity; and the same time the more he discovers his ethnic identity, the more he realizes he is a man without a *home*.

Arlen tries to put the best possible light on this. "But perhaps in the end the message of the Armenians is more particular *than mere persistence*," he concludes. "Perhaps, if there exists a deeper possibility in the psyche of this ancient, sturdy, and minor race, it is this: The capacity of a people for proceeding beyond nationhood. For to be a nation—a member of a modern nation—is to inherit territory, and pride in property, and to be connected to collective dreams of quite impossible grandeur and savagery, fertility and hatred. To be an Armenian has meant that one has been compelled by circumstances to rise above or fall below—or, anyway, to skirt these so-called imperatives of nationhood and property, and thus has been free to attempt the struggle of an ordinary life and to dream more modest dreams, and to try to deal with one's dreams as best one could."

But this has a faint smell of wishful thinking about it—of groping in the void to grasp a *happy ending*. It would be wonderful if it were true that nationless people can survive on "more modest dreams." But for it to be true for anyone—oppressed minorities like Armenians in particular—it must first be true for everyone. But right now the world seems a long way from accepting it as a truth. And one's realization of this undermines one's experience of "Passage to Ararat" from the start to its finish.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

E	R	A			A	B	B	S		S	V	E	L	T
G	I	L	I	T		D	R	A	I	T		E	L	A	R
Y	A	L	U		M	I	L	E		A	N	I	S	E
P	I	A	R	M	I	G	A	N		Y	E	A	S	T
T	A	N	K	E	R		C	O	M	E	I	T		
			I	D	E	A	L		O	R	I	O	L	E
L	E	A	S	E		H	A	L	O		A	L	A	S
A	I	R	C	H		D	O	V	E	S		N	E	W	T
P	I	L	E	D		R	Y	A	N		T	B	O	N	E
P	I	S	I	S	T	A		H	O	R	A	L			
			L	E	V	I	T	E		E	L	I	D	E	S
S	E	R	I	N		S	I	L	O	V	E	N	I	A	N
A	M	A	G	E		A	M	B	I		D	A	I	T	A
T	I	G	H	T		R	E	E	L		S	N	I	P	
S	I	T	E	T	S		S	T	Y	E		A	N	S	

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, a subtle selection of spot cards, from an apparently meaningless array, allowed South to confuse his opponents and bring home a game contract.

He prepared the scene in the bidding when he chose to respond one no-trump to one diamond, passing the weak four-card heart suit that most experts would show in response. When the partnership then climbed to the no-trump game, both defenders were inclined to assume that South held three hearts at most.

Against this bidding, it was clear that West should lead a major suit, but which he should choose was far from clear to him. If he had led a spade, the declarer would have had no chance, but he selected the heart five, which was certainly not unreasonable. Both defenders, on viewing the dummy, believed that they held an eight-card heart fit.

When East won with the ace, the seven was dropped from the closed hand, the first key move. If the three had been played, East would have known that his partner had led a four-card suit, and that the declarer also had begun with four. He would have shifted to a spade and defeated the contract.

As it was, however, the three was missing and there was every reason for East to suppose that his partner held that card and had led a five-card suit. So he continued hearts, and the issue remained in the balance.

Now South made his second key play by producing the heart three—an honest card to follow a false card. This disillusioned East, whose knowledge was no longer important, but kept West in the dark. It seemed to him that his partner had begun with A 9 8 4, and that South had begun with 7 3 2, so when he won with the king he continued with the ten.

He had now missed the third and final chance for the defense to lead spades effectively. He could have found this shift if South had played the eight or nine on the second trick, a card he could not afford in any event since it would jeopardize his fourth-round stopper in the suit.

A spade shift at the fourth trick would have simplified South's problem. In practice, West exited safely with his last heart and South won. The play of the king and ace of diamonds revealed the bad break in that suit, and after four club leads ending in dummy the position was:

NORTH
♠ 7
♡ —
◇ Q 10
♣ —

WEST
♠ A 8 4
♡ —
◇ —
♣ —

EAST
♠ Q
♡ —
◇ J 9
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ K 10 9
♡ —
◇ —
♣ —

When a spade was led to the dummy and the queen appeared, South could, please him whether he covered or ducked. In the late stages, the defense was helpless, and South would have been safe if East had held the spade ace. The position would have been tricky if East had held the spade queen, and not the ace of honor. In that event, he would have had to discard the queen to defeat the contract.

NORTH (D)
♠ 7 5
♡ Q J
◇ A Q 10 4 3
♣ A K 3 6

WEST
♠ A 8 4 3
♡ K 10 6 5
◇ 6
♣ 8 7 4 3

EAST
♠ Q 10
♡ A 4 2
◇ 9 8 5 4
♣ 5

SOUTH
♠ K 10 9
♡ 9 8 7 3
◇ K 7
♣ Q 10 9 2

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart five.

هكذا من الأصل

Red Sox Have a Long Road Toward Convincing Skeptics

Split Twinbill to Lead Orioles by 6½

By Paul Attner

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (WP).—As their last long road trip of the season nears an end, the Boston Red Sox still are firmly entrenched in first place in the American League East. That surprises a lot of folks, particularly Baltimore manager Earl Weaver and a few of the more outspoken players in the league.

No matter how long the Red Sox hold onto first, they can't seem to gain respect. "No matter where we go, people ask us if we are worried about Baltimore," said catcher Carlton Fisk. "Baltimore should be worried about us, but everyone seems to be waiting for us to die."

Perhaps the death notice Weaver issued two weeks ago after the Orioles swept a two-game series in Boston may be premature. After losing the opening game of a doubleheader yesterday against the Chicago White Sox, 6-2, the Red Sox rebounded with a run-scoring single from Denny Doyle in the 11th to win the second, 4-3.

Boston now holds a 6 1/2-game lead over Baltimore.

When they left on this 15-game trip, which ends Wednesday after two games in Kansas City, they were up by 7 1/2.

Yet manager Darrell Johnson still is asked the same question at every stop. Will the Red Sox fold as they did last year, when they lost a seven-game lead in a week?

"This isn't the same team, Johnson says, his dark eyes glaring. "I didn't have my catcher this time last year. I didn't have my third baseman, my four-five-six hitters are different. I didn't have Rick Wise."

Rick Wise, who had won nine straight before losing yesterday's opener, missed the last few months with a bad arm. Top reliever Jim Willoughby was languishing in the National League as a forgotten starter. Third-baseman Rico Petrocelli was out with a bad arm and second baseman Doug Griffin had a bad back.

So far, Boston has avoided a prolonged slump, thanks in part to Johnson's nifty shuffling of players and in part to the consistency of Fred Lynn and Jim Rice.

Johnson platoons regularly at just one position, second base, where Griffin shares the job with Denny Doyle, a midseason acquisition who has hit .303 since joining the team. But the manager has been able to find the hot player, relying on people like Bernie Carbo, Dwight Evans, Cecil Cooper and Juan Beniquez to give Rice and Lynn a hand.

"We also are executing a lot better," said Fisk, who has batted over .300 since coming off an army injury from spring training. "Just like Baltimore does. We make the plays, throw to the right cutoff man, things like that. It's the mark of a good team."

Still, the Red Sox lack a first-line stopper like Jim Palmer. Luis Tiant has taken his last two decisions after losing his edge earlier in the month and Wise, Bill Lee and Roger Moret continue to win. But Tiant may have to be more consistent in September for Boston to hold off the Orioles.

A's 3, Brewers 1

At Oakland, Calif., the A's had only three off Milwaukee's Pete Broberg but all their runs in the 3-1 victory came in the second inning without benefit of a hit. Broberg walked two and hit two batters for two runs and shortstop Robin Yount bobbled a grounder to let the third come home.

Milwaukee's run came in the first inning when Henry Aaron singled in Yount, who had singled and advanced on a walk to Darrell Porter. Oakland went hitless in the game until two out in the fourth when Jim Holt singled.

Pirates Suspend Ellis

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18 (AP).—Pittsburgh Pirates pitcher Dock Ellis has been suspended indefinitely without pay for what general manager Joe Brown called "insubordination."

The suspension was the result of a series of events that included Ellis's refusal to warm up during the Pirates' game against the Cincinnati Reds Friday night, according to Pittsburgh manager Danny Murtaugh.

Ellis was fined and suspended at that time and was told by Brown he would not pitch again until he was willing to do what Murtaugh said.

Brown said Murtaugh received a call Friday from Ellis, in which the pitcher said he was willing to go along with the general manager's guidelines, meaning the suspension would have been lifted.

Ellis asked to address the club, but at the team meeting he began a tirade against the manager and some others, Brown said.

"I interpret that as insubordination," Brown said.

Cards Love Davie

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18 (AP).—St. Louis Cards outfielder Willie Davis has left the team in Atlanta and immediately was placed on the disqualified list, a club spokesman said.

The effect of such a move, the spokesman said, was that Davis will not receive his salary and the club can fill his place on the active roster with another player.

Reached in Atlanta, Davis, 35, said his decision to leave the team stemmed from garnishments applied to his salary by his former wife.

With the Cards, Davis had hit .310 in 63 games.



Associated Press.

CLOSING PLEA—The White Sox' Pat Kelley argues with umpire John Deegan after he was called out trying to steal second base against the Red Sox in the second inning.



Associated Press.

SHOWING EVIDENCE—A's Bert Campaneris pulls up his sleeve to show umpire mark where he was hit by ball pitched by Brewers' Pete Broberg. Campaneris went to first.

Tigers Take Winning, Losing Without a Change in Habits

By Ron Rapoport

ANAHEIM, Calif., Aug. 18.—Detroit Tiger manager Ralph Houk drinks his scotch straight. General manager Jim Campbell likes his with a splash of water.

But as the two men drank in the Anaheim Stadium press room late Saturday, something else sat on the table between them, untouched and unopened, a tribute to what they had been through. It was champagne, from California.

Houk and Campbell drank to Ray Bare, the unheralded Tiger pitcher who had just stopped the California Angels on two hits for a 6-0 victory that stopped Detroit's losing streak at 19 games, one short of tying the American League record.

"I don't know if it's all that of a relief," Houk said yesterday after he had had a chance to think about the end of the monumental skid and as his stomach tried to deal with the Spanish omelette it had received on top of the Scotch.

"In Pittsburgh's position, I would guess they're more frustrated than we were. Losing 10 out of 11 when you're in first place is a little tougher," Houk said.

The remarkable thing about the losing streak was the Tigers' reaction to it. Nobody was exactly doing a tap dance in the locker room as the defeats mounted, but there was no need to hide the razor blades, either.

"Everyone was depressed when we were at seven, eight, nine and ten," said pitcher Mickey Lolich, who has lost eight straight seven on complete games. "But we actually came out of our depression as the streak continued. Each night we'd go to the park thinking we were going to come out of it and we did."

"It was frustrating to everybody," said rookie first-baseman Ron Meyer, "but it might have been more frustrating to the other guys who only have two or three or four more years to play."

"The younger players have so much ahead of us that we can only look to the future. The losing streak was no indication of the ability on this team."

Houk agreed that the Tigers hadn't played all that badly during the streak. The team batting averages actually rose a few points during the 19 losses, and the 19 errors that were committed made for a better average than the team has compiled overall this year.

One key to the streak was the loss of John Hiller, perhaps the top reliever in the league, who pulled a muscle just a few days before the slide began.

"If John's not hurt," Houk said, "we don't come close to losing 19 in a row."

And if Houk felt sorry for his players, they had some compassion for what he was going through, too.

"It wasn't easy on anybody," said catcher Bill Freehan. "but I would think it was probably most difficult on the manager because he couldn't go out there and play and do anything about it."

The manager decided there might even be a positive aspect to it all, particularly for the younger players.

"It had to be a great experience for them," Houk said. "You're going to have losing periods in any kind of athletics. You can lose six, win two and lose six again and it's just as bad."

The Tigers got a lot of help from their fans during the streak. One Detroit jeweler sent them all mezuzahs, which many players wore on chains around their necks. They promptly went out and blew a 5-1 lead to Texas and lost, 6-5.

Now that it's over, there is already some nostalgia for the bad old days.

"It's like the bearded lady in the circus who shaves," said one Tiger follower. "We've lost our identity."

© Los Angeles Times.

Monday

Cey, Yeager Homer As Dodgers Top Cubs

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Consecutive homers by Ron Cey and Steve Yeager in the fifth inning carried Burt Hooton to his fifth straight victory and 11th of the season in a 3-1 triumph for the Los Angeles Dodgers over the Chicago Cubs today.

Willie Crawford opened the fifth for the Dodgers with a single and scored on Cey's 15th homer. Two pitches later, Yeager homered to hand starter Steve Stone his first loss in five games and his sixth of the season against 11 victories.

Nastase, Borg, Kodes Face Complaints

TORONTO, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Officials of the Canadian Open tennis championships filed a complaint last night about the play of Ilie Nastase of Romania, Sweden's Bjorn Borg and Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia in the tournament.

The complaint, cabled to the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, charged the players with conduct detrimental to lawn tennis because each "obviously" had not given his best effort on court.

Nastase, who also was cited for public profanity, appeared to lose all interest in yesterday's tournament final after losing the tie-breaker to Manual Orantes of Spain in the opening set. Orantes went on to win, 7-6, 6-0, 6-1.

Borg double-faulted three times in a row to complete his defeat against Hans Plotz in the third round of the tournament, and Kodes walked off the court during a second-round match he was losing to Colin Dowdeswell.

Tournament chairman Don Fontana said he believed the complaint was the first of its kind to be filed since the MIPTC, which has three members from the Association of Tennis Professionals and four from the International Lawn Tennis Federation, was set up last year.

Fontana said his committee would like to see the trio handed suspensions for their play, but had no idea what penalties might be assessed. He said the committee hoped some action would be taken before the U.S. Open starts on Aug. 27 at Forest Hills, N.Y.

Fontana also said the committee would complain to the ATP about the withdrawal of defending champion Guillermo Vilas of Argentina before the tournament began. Vilas said he was too exhausted to play.

Amritraj vs. Lutz

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 18 (AP).—Vijay Amritraj of India continued his mastery over Stan Smith, beating the American, 7-5, 6-3, to reach the final of the $50,000 Buckeye tennis championships.

Amritraj's victory, his fourth straight over Smith in four tries this year, earned him a shot at second-seeded Bob Lutz, of the United States, for the $9,000 first prize tonight.

Lutz had reached the final round Saturday by beating Tom Gorman.

Study Period

LONDON, Aug. 18 (UPI).—The International Lawn Tennis Federation said today it has asked for more facts before deciding whether the alleged misconduct of Ilie Nastase, Jan Kodes and Bjorn Borg in Canada warrants suspensions from play.

"We are asking various people for more opinions. We need more information," ILTF general secretary Basil Reay said. "Before I have more facts, it's very difficult to make a report for the president."

Bruins to Play Russians

BOSTON, Aug. 18 (UPI).—The Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League will play an exhibition game against a Soviet team in January. Managing director Harry Sinden said yesterday the game will be on Jan. 8 in Boston.

Colleges Learn a Lesson in Sports Economy

By Paul Attner

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (WP).—Once the delegates at the National Collegiate Athletic Association special convention dealing with the financial crisis in college sports found out how easy it was to save money through legislation, they could hardly be contained. By the time the meeting adjourned Friday, the schools not only had insured athletic survival for a few more years but they also amazed themselves with their efficiency.

It was further evidence of the power of the dollar. Actions that recruiting scandals and competition from the pros could not extract from the normally lethargic organization were suddenly approved with "oh-it-was-nothing" delight.

For example, the NCAA for years had rejected both substantial improvements in recruiting guidelines and any suggestion of regulating the outlandish size of most major college football coaching staffs. Now, in two days, both issues were tackled head on, with impressive results.

Some major colleges might be able to save as much as $200,000 a year from the convention's actions, but that alone is not the most important achievement of the meeting. Some sanity also appears to have finally been brought to recruiting, a long overdue step.

Convention legislation has stopped coaches from camping on a prospect's doorstep for weeks. Now schools can have only three off-campus, in-person contacts with a recruit, and those can't take place until his senior year. The contacts also can be made only on weekends while the prospect is competing in his sport, and at any time during a three-to-four-month out-of-season period, depending on the sport. After that, contact is illegal.

But coaches can still make unlimited phone calls during the allowable recruiting periods, and they can write unlimited letters.

Visiting Limitations

By also limiting prospects to only six college visits and by allowing schools to bring in only 75 football prospects and 12 basketball prospects for paid visits yearly, the NCAA has forced coaches to be more selective.

The convention also limited football staffs to one head coach and eight assistants and basketball staffs to one head coach and two assistants.

By saving such large sums, the delegates have helped deal with effects of Title IX, which prohibits sex discrimination in federally supported schools. Nobody is sure what impact women's athletics will have on college sports, but it is conceded that extra funding will have to be found, and this convention might have uncovered some extras.

"We might," said one Division II representative, "need another convention just to find money to fight the court tests Title IX is going to bring."

The special convention reduced football scholarships slightly (from 105 to 95), thus preserving two-platoon football. But the delegates turned around and delivered a knockdown blow to minor sports.

Scholarships in these non-profit sports were slashed heavily and travel squad sizes for some teams were reduced so much that a few coaches announced on the convention floor they couldn't possibly compete on the road anymore. The NCAA seems almost certain to liberalize some of the squad cuts in January.

Still, conferences like the Big Eight felt the convention hierarchy had conspired to weaken them. The Big Eight, for example, lobbied constantly for no changes and charged that even the much-needed recruiting restraints were not necessary.

Bies Is Winner For First Time On Pro Golf Tour

WETHERSFIELD, Conn., Aug. 18 (AP).—Don Bies birdied the second extra hole today of a sudden-death playoff and, after eight years of frustration and failure on the pro golf tour, scored his first victory, winning the $200,000 Greater Hartford Open.

Hubert Green, who birdied two of the last three holes in regulation play to gain a tie, made par from a bunker on the second playoff hole before Bies rolled in his winning six-foot putt.

Bies and Green each finished regulation play with 267 totals, 17 under par. Bies had a last-round 69 and Green, a four-time winner last year but in a slump most of this season, shot a 68.

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Carew, Minn.	113	424	75	155	.366
Lynn, Bost.	112	405	76	134	.331
Munson, N.Y.	118	444	63	142	.320
Hargrove, Texas	110	388	67	121	.312
Singleton, Balt.	117	436	73	136	.311
Powell, Cleve.	96	315	46	97	.308
Washington, Oak.	113	449	62	136	.307
McRae, K.C.	112	428	52	131	.306
Braun, Minn.	107	362	52	110	.304
Rice, Bost.	112	443	75	133	.300

RUNS—Lynn, Bost., 76; Rice, Bost., 75; Carew, Minn., 75; Yastrzemski, Bost., 74; Mayberry, K.C., 73.

RUNS BATTED IN—Lynn, Bost., 86; Mayberry, K.C., 84; May, Balt., 83; Rice, Bost., 82; Scott, Mil., 81.

HITS—Carew, Minn., 155; Munson, N.Y., 142; Rivers, Cal., 139; Washington, Oak., 138; Singleton, Balt., 136.

DOUBLES—McRae, K.C., 33; Lynn, Bost., 32; Jackson, Oak., 29; Singleton, Balt., 26; Yastrzemski, Bost., 26; Mayberry, K.C., 26.

TRIPLES — Rivers, Cal., 11; Otis, Chi., 9; Brett, K.C., 8; Lynn, Bost., 6; LeFlore, Det., 6; Kelly, Chi., 6; Rudi, Oak., 6.

HOME RUNS — Mayberry, K.C., 29; Jackson, Oak., 28; Scott, Mil., 27; Bonds, N.Y., 25; Burroughs, Texas, 21.

STOLEN BASES — Rivers, Cal., 63; Washington, Oak., 35; Otis, K.C., 33; Remy, Cal., 31; Bonds, N.Y., 27; North, Oak., 27.

PITCHING (11 decisions) — Moret, Bost., 9-2, .818, 3.61; Palmer, Balt., 19-7, .731, 2.24; Torrez, Bost., 14-6, .700, 2.18; Wise, Bost., 16-7, .696, 4.07; Eckersley, Cle., 9-4, .692, 2.66; Lee, Bost., 15-7, .682, 3.32; Bibleven, Minn., 12-6, .667, 3.01; Bosman, Oak., 8-4, .667, 2.48.

STRIKEOUTS — Tanana, Cal., 179; Ryan, Cal., 169; G. Perry, Texas, 165; Bibleven, Minn., 161; Blue, Oak., 156.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Madlock, Chi.	104	416	60	150	.361
Simmons, St. L.	117	422	60	147	.339
Watson, Houst.	100	401	55	133	.320
Sanguillen, Pitts.	104	382	43	125	.327
Joshua, S.F.	100	389	60	126	.324
Rose, Cin.	121	504	82	163	.323
Morgan, Cin.	111	397	83	124	.320
Garvey, L.A.	122	505	66	159	.315
Brock, St. L.	98	377	61	118	.313

RUNS—Cash, Phi., 86; Morgan, Cin., 83; Rose, Cin., 82; Lopes, L.A., 80; Monday, Chi., 77.

RUNS BATTED IN—Luzinski, Phi., 98; Bench, Cin., 95; Staub, N.Y., 82; Perez, Cin., 80; Watson, Houst., 78.

HITS — Rose, Cin., 163; Cash, Phi., 159; Garvey, L.A., 159; Madlock, Chi., 151; Millan, N.Y., 148.

DOUBLES — Rose, Cin., 39; Bench, Cin., 36; Grubb, S.D., 31; Cash, Phi., 29; Luzinski, Phi., 29.

TRIPLES—Gross, Houst., 9; Metzger, Houst., 9; Kessinger, Chi., 8; Parker, Pitts., 8; Garr, Atlanta, 8; Griffey, Cin., 8; Joshua, S.F., 8.

HOME RUNS — Luzinski, Phi., 31; Schmidt, Phi., 26; Kingman, N.Y., 24; Bench, Cin., 23; Foster, Cin., 21.

STOLEN BASES — Lopes, L.A., 62; Morgan, Cin., 47; Brock, St. L., 44; Cedeno, Houst., 40; Cardenal, Chi., 34; Mangual, Mont., 34.

PITCHING (11 decisions)—Brabosky, St. L., 10-3, .769, 1.55; Gullett, Cin., 9-3, .750, 2.09; Billingham, Cin., 13-5, .722, 3.61; Denny, St. L., 8-3, .727, 3.69; Norman, Cin., 8-3, .727, 3.87; Seaver, N.Y., 17-7, .708, 2.13; Jonet, S.D., 16-7, .696, 2.02; Stone, Chi., 11-5, .688, 2.25.

STRIKEOUTS—Seaver, N.Y., 175; Messersmith, L.A., 174; Sutton, L.A., 153; Montefusco, S.F., 140; Reuschel, Chi., 139.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	67	55	.549	—
Philadelphia	66	55	.545	1
St. Louis	65	57	.533	2
New York	62	58	.521	3 1/2
Chicago	56	66	.468	10
Montreal	50	69	.420	15 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	82	39	.678	—
Los Angeles	65	57	.533	17 1/2
San Francisco	61	62	.496	22
San Diego	55	66	.455	27
Atlanta	55	69	.444	28 1/2
Houston	46	80	.365	38 1/2

(Monday's game not included.)

Sunday's Results

Philadelphia 10, San Diego 4.
New York 3, San Francisco 0.
St. Louis 8, Atlanta 1.
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Los Angeles 5, Montreal 3.
Chicago 11, Houston 7.

Monday's Games

Los Angeles 3, Chicago 1.
San Diego at Montreal, 2.
Philadelphia at Atlanta, n.
Cincinnati at St. Louis, n.
New York at Houston, n.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	74	49	.602	—
Baltimore	66	54	.550	6 1/2
New York	62	59	.512	11
Milwaukee	56	66	.459	17 1/2
Cleveland	53	65	.449	18 1/2
Detroit	48	74	.393	25 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	74	48	.607	—
Kansas City	67	53	.558	6
Texas	60	63	.488	14 1/2
Chicago	59	63	.484	15
Minnesota	56	67	.455	18 1/2
California	55	69	.444	20

Sunday's Results

Baltimore 4, Texas 0.
Oakland 3, Milwaukee 1.
Detroit 7, California 0.
Cleveland 14, Minnesota 5.
Kansas City 5, New York 3.
Chicago 6, Boston 2 (11).
Boston 4, Chicago 3 (20).

Monday's Games

Texas at Cleveland, n.
Baltimore at Minnesota, n.
Milwaukee at California, n.
Detroit at Oakland, n.

Haydon-Jones Still Recalls How to Beat Bueno in Tennis

RYE, N.Y., Aug. 18 (UPI).—Ann Haydon-Jones of England, a 36-year-old mother of two, trounced her old Wimbledon rival, Maria Bueno, 35, of Brazil, 6-1, 6-2, yesterday in a nostalgia match highlighting the opening round of the $75,000 Westchester women's tennis classic.

The former Wimbledon winners showed the style which won for both of them a large share of the world's major tennis titles over the last decade.

Jones played determinedly and coolly although she had arrived only two hours before the match as a last-minute replacement for Bueno's scheduled opponent, who did not show up. She said she was also suffering the effects of a head cold.

With her children, Pippa, 3, and Michael, 2, watching from the sidelines, the 1969 Wimbledon winner set the tone of the match when she broke Bueno's first service game.

Bueno showed some flashes of her brilliant attacking game that won her the Wimbledon crown in 1959, 1960 and 1964. But she had trouble with her serve and made too many unforced errors.

Jones said after the game that the U.S. Open, beginning in 10 days, would be her last tournament before retiring from competitive tennis to coach in England. She has played only team tennis in the United States the past two years.

Bueno, who has spent much of the past seven years out of the game with injuries, said, "I can't say I'm happy at all with my game, but I hope to get it all together soon." She said she hoped to play in singles at Forest Hills.

Blanda, 47, Puts On Memorable Show as Raiders Win

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (UPI).—It was only a preseason game but whenever the Oakland Raiders and the Pittsburgh Steelers get, the unexpected happens.

The Super Bowl champion Steelers and Oakland have hooked up in some of the most memorable games in National Football League history and yesterday's 31-30 Raider victory was no exception.

George Blanda, the 47-year-old leader, and David Humm, who wasn't born when Blanda already was an NFL quarterback, were the architects of the Raiders' triumph. Blanda entered the game in the second period and threw a 53-yard touchdown pass to Morris Bradshaw to tie the score, 14-14. Humm, a rookie left-hander from Nebraska, capped an 80-yard drive with a one-yard plunge to tie the game 21-21 and then set up Blanda's game-winning 20-yard field goal with just 11 seconds left with a 20-yard pass to the Steelers' one.

"He was going to stay in the whole drive," said Oakland coach John Madden of Humm. "This was his turn to play and he did a good job."

Humm is trying to make the Raiders as a reserve behind quarterback Ken Stabler.

Pittsburgh took a 14-0 first-quarter lead when Terry Bradshaw passed 26 yards to Frank Lewis for a score and then rambled 55 yards for another. Bradshaw ran for 75 yards and passed for 65 more before suffering a pinched nerve in his neck in the second quarter.

Reserve quarterback Terry Hanratty, playing for the first time in preseason, had four passes intercepted before leaving with a sprained ankle.

In another NFL exhibition, Joe Wilson came off the bench to score two touchdowns to lead the New England Patriots to a 36-10 rout of the Minnesota Vikings. Wilson, who attended Holy Cross, scored on runs of seven and 34 yards as the Patriots rebounded from an early 10-6 deficit with 30 straight points. New England's defense intercepted four passes and held the Viking offense without a touchdown as the only Minnesota TD came on a 79-yard punt return by Sam McCullum.

At New Orleans, quarterback Archie Manning passed for one touchdown and ran for another to lead the Saints to a 24-21 victory over the Denver Broncos. The game, at the Superdome, attracted 40,089—the smallest home crowd in the Saints' history.

Denver scored twice in the last quarter, but after recovering an onside kick with less than a minute to play, the Broncos fumbled the ball and the Saints ran out the clock.

Manning completed 23 of 29 passes for 212 yards before leaving the game after three quarters with the score 17-7.

At Cleveland, Willie Miller caught a 32-yard touchdown pass and Hugh McKinnis plunged a yard for another score to give the Browns a 14-6 victory over Philadelphia. Miller, a 27-year-old rookie from Colorado State who was decorated by the U.S. Army for heroism in Vietnam, got a two-step lead on the Eagles' defense and caught Mike Phipps's TD pass 13:11 into the game.

onohue Is Still n Danger List fter Auto Crash

RAZ, Austria, Aug. 18 (Reu-).—American driver Mark onohue, injured yesterday during practice for the Austrian nd Prix in Zeltweg, is still on "danger" list at the Neuro-ical Hospital here.

onohue underwent brain sur-y yesterday after developing a ood clot and complications from cussion.

His life is still in acute dan-" Prof. Eritz Heppner, head the Neurosurgical Hospital, today.

e said cerebral bleeding had stopped by immediate sur-, but serious complications n brain concussions were the son for the present crisis, ch might continue for several s.

he accident happened when onohue's car, a Penske-March, ed into a crash barrier at a d of 120 miles an hour. A puncture led to the accident.

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 010—1 4 1
Cincinnati ..... 000 001 20x—3 6 0
Kison, Brett (7) and Dyer, Sanguillen (8); Darcy, C. Carroll (8), McEnaney (9), Eastwick (9) and Plummer. W—Darcy (9-5). L—Kison (9-10).
San Diego ... 000 000 201— 3 10 3
Philadelphia ... 132 000 04x—10 14 2
Freisleben, Johnson (3), Tomlin (7), Frikelli (8) and Hundley; Underwood, Garber (8) and Oates. W—Underwood (12-8). L—Freisleben. HR—Johnstone (7th), Luzinski (21st).
Los Angeles ... 130 000 001—5 9 2
Montreal ..... 100 000 020—3 3 2
Rau, Marshall (8) and Yeager; Renko, Demola (8), Murray (9) and Foote. W—Rau (10-9). L—Renko (4-10). HR—Lacy (5th), Carter (15th).
San Francisco . 000 000 000—0 4 1
New York ..... 001 020 00x—3 6 0
Montefusco, Caldwell (7), Williams (8) and Rader; Seaver, Koosman (8) and Grote. W—Seaver (17-7). L—Montefusco (10-7).
St. Louis ..... 202 100 030—6 10 0
Atlanta ..... 000 100 000—1 7 1
Denny, Brabosky (7) and Rudolph; Odom, Sosa (3), Beard (4), Sadecki (6), Leon (8) and Correll. W—Denny (8-3). L—Odom (1-6). HR—Williams (10th).
Chicago ..... 000 220 610—11 18 2
Houston ..... 111 000 022— 7 10 1
Burris (10-9) and Swisher; Crawford, Granger (5), Sosa (7), York (8) and May. L—Crawford (2-4). HR—May (14th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas ..... 000 000 000—0 4 1
Baltimore ..... 000 020 11x—4 9 0
Perzanowski, Thomas (7) and Sundberg; Palmer (19-7) and Duncan. L—Perzanowski (1-2).
New York ..... 003 000 000—3 5 2
Kansas City ... 010 020 20x—5 11 3
Hunter (16-12) and Munson; Spitzerff (8-6) and Stinson. HR—Mayberry (29th).

(First Game)

Boston ..... 010 000 010—2 12 1
Chicago ..... 020 001 11x—6 11 1
Wise, Burton (7), Segui (8) and Fisk; Forster, Hamilton (2), Gossage (8) and Downing. W—Hamilton (8-6). L—Wise (16-7).

(Second Game)

Boston ..... 011 001 000 01—4 13 0
Chicago ..... 000 300 000 00—3 6 2
Cleveland, Lee (8), Willoughby (8) and Montgomery, Blackwell (9); Egan, Gossage (6) and Downing. W—Willoughby (4-1). L—Gossage (7-7). HR—Evans (11th).
Cleveland ..... 202 010 000—14 19 0
Minnesota ..... 000 102 200— 5 16 0
Peterson (3-7) and Ashby, Cerone (5); Butler, Johnson (2), Willey (2), Decker (5), Campbell (8) and Roof. L—Butler (1-4). HR—Hendrick (18th), Soderholm 2 (10th, 11th).
Detroit ..... 020 302 000—7 11 1
California ..... 000 000 000—0 5 2
Ruhle (10-5) and Freehan; Figueroa, Hassler (6) and E. Rodriguez. L—Figueroa (11-9). HR—Veryzer (2d).
Milwaukee ..... 100 000 000—1 6 2
Oakland ..... 020 000 00x—3 3 0
Broberg (10-11) and Porter; Bahnsen, Lindblad (6), Fingers (9) and Tenace, Haney (9). W—Bahnsen (3-11).



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Art Buchwald

Lovlost Finds Its Way

(Nothing seems to have changed in the last 20 years, as proved by this column which Mr. Buchwald wrote when he was living in Europe.)

WASHINGTON.—Many people are still not too clear about what exactly is happening with the gold reserves in the United States. It appears from what the President has said, and what the secretary of the Treasury has tried to do, that the situation is serious.



Buchwald

Nothing could dramatize the plight better than what has happened in Lovlost-by-the-Sea, the tiny European country that has been a bulwark against Communism and a friend of the United States since the early days of 1946.

As everyone knows, Lovlost was on the side of the Germans in World War II and was, therefore, entitled to immediate financial aid from the United States once the hostilities had ceased.

Since 1946, Americans have poured in $150 million, until today it has one of the strongest economies in Western Europe. Just before the Marshall Plan went into effect, Lovlost's currency, which is known as the "bardot," was one of the weakest in the world and it took 500 bardots to make a dollar. Now it takes $500 to equal one bardot.

It is this strengthening of the bardot that has caused a drain on the U.S. gold reserves.

* * *

To make matters worse, Lovlost is a vital link in the chain of Western European defenses, and it has the only carrier-pigeon station in NATO.

While the bodies of the pigeons can be handled by Lovlost, only the beaks may be touched by the Americans. It is for this reason that U.S. troops, a private and a corporal, have been stationed in Lovlost.

When President Eisenhower put out his edict that Army dependents had to come home, it raised a bitter fuss in Lovlost. The corporal, who had a wife with him, said nothing, as he was carrying on with a girl from Lovlost. But the private, who was unmarried, was furious because he was in love with the corporal's wife.

The private protested to the secretary of defense, pointing out that if the corporal's wife was sent home morale among the U.S. forces in Lovlost would go to hell. But while the secretary was sympathetic, he said that no matter how noble the cause, "no exceptions could be made."

The first step in the dramatic effort of the United States to halt the flow of gold to Lovlost was made.

The next step was even more dramatic. The Army PX in Lovlost, one of the largest in Europe, with 500 civilian employees, was forbidden to sell Scotch, Canadian whiskey or French champagne. Since the corporal drank beer and the private made his own from raisins, not too much of a saving was made there. But as Pentagon officials explained, if the corporal was promoted to sergeant he might start drinking Scotch and it was better to lock the barn door before the horse was stolen.

* * *

The third step was by far the most dramatic. The President decided to send the assistant secretary of state for Lovlost affairs to plead with the Lovlost Prime Minister to pay for the costs of maintaining U.S. troops in Lovlost.

In one of the worst slaps to U.S. prestige, the Prime Minister turned down the assistant secretary flat and said, "Thanks to American aid, the bardot is now the strongest currency in the world. If we helped share the military burden, the bardot would be weakened again, and then we would have to ask for an increase in American dollar aid, something we don't want to do. As you yourself say, the dollar is in trouble."

The only thing that came out of the assistant secretary's visit is that everyone in Lovlost started to panic and exchange dollars for pesetas.

But as the assistant secretary pointed out when he got home, "Lovlost is now aware of our situation and for that reason alone my trip was worthwhile."

Swedes Win 1st Round Of Bridge Tournament

TYLOSAND, Sweden, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Einer Tyk and Tommy Gulberg of Sweden won the open pairs event in the first round of the European Bridge Cup tournament which ended here over the weekend.

They scored 2,968 points—58.21 per cent of the maximum possible—in the 102 hands played by 52 pairs.

Second and third were also Swedish. Peter Gornandt and Goran Sellden, with 2,909 points (57.04 per cent), and Goran Ossen and Mats Nisland with 2,902 points (56.9 per cent).



Will and Ariel Durant, co-authors of "The Story of Western Civilization."

History And the Durants

Will Durant, author of the "The Story of Philosophy," a widely read popular book on philosophy, and of an equally popular history of Western civilization, will be 90 in November. His wife, born Ariel Kaufman in Russia in 1898, has been his assistant and co-author since their marriage in 1913 when she was 15. Recently the Durants were vacationing in Huntington, N.Y., where Robert L. Payton, president of Hofstra College, Hempstead, N.Y., interviewed them for Newsday. Payton says that the Durants' "The Story of Western Civilization" enticed him into the study of history while he was a student at the University of Chicago.

By Robert L. Payton

HUNTINGTON, N.Y.—Will and Ariel Durant's next book, an unexpected 11th volume in "The Story of Civilization," will appear in November. It is called "The Age of Napoleon." The story of their own lives, "A Dual Autobiography," is still in progress. They are reluctant to finish it while so much may yet happen.

This extraordinary couple has spent the past 47 years in the study of the Western world. Their purpose has been to survey the whole of Western civilization, with a particular emphasis on the life of the mind.

The Durant's views of history have often been challenged. Although his literary style has brought "The Story of Civilization" to an enormous audience, critics have long faulted him for his assumptions and his premises.

They are not hard to discover. For one thing, he believes that "history is a fragment of biology."

"It's very simple," he said earnestly. "If we are of animal origin, our basic impulses had to be those an animal needed to survive. Aggressiveness, pugnacity, willingness to strike and to kill if necessary . . . Greed, because you could never be sure when you'd eat again . . . All these vices that we have were virtues once, and they remain in us because we haven't had security long enough. It may take thousands of years of security to learn to collectively control those animal impulses. There they are—in our nature. We have to put up with them. We are what we had to be. We can't learn fast enough.

"Perhaps history is wise. How do we know we could get along if people were not acquisitive and pugnacious? Maybe you have to fight wars once in a while. Maybe if the young people didn't have any acquisitiveness, nothing would get done.

"The ideas we have are an attempt to eliminate the struggle for existence from human affairs. What would be the result, biologically? Ever ask that question?"

Durant's work and some of his opinions reflect a strong belief in progress. Men can learn, his works say, and can find in human history much evidence to inspire them. Man's works are acts of courage more often than they are acts of crime and cowardice.

"I remember, when Ariel and I were young, standing in Union Square, shouting for women's suffrage, for better wages for workers, for the recognition of the labor unions to bargain collectively. None of those things existed at that time . . .

"I made a list recently of all the things we had dreamed of. We dreamed of great expenditures for education, on schools; we dreamed of the spread of prosperity, we dreamed of two autos in every garage.

"My God! All these things have come true! Do you realize that? Maybe they were not fundamental, but there they are. Now we are dreaming of quite different things, probably a little more fundamental than before, and more difficult.

The most serious problem facing us, according to Will Durant and his wife, is the search for a new moral basis for society.

"That's a terrible problem," he said, in a soft voice, intensely serious. "Nobody agrees with me on that one except a few philosophers. And maybe Ariel is coming around. We've had a terrific debate for years now on the question, is religious belief indispensable to a moral code? Will a moral code be effective with the common man if it is not reinforced by the fear of God?

"Ever since the French Revolution we've been experimenting with that idea, and Russia is experimenting with it now . . . It has never been tried as extensively as in Russia. It is an experiment greater than Communism, I think, because as far as I know in history, moral codes have been accepted by the ordinary man because he believed that the moral code had been given to him by God. The Commandments were not 'Moses said,' but 'God said.' That makes quite a difference.

"It seems to take humanity 300 years to find a substitute for a dying religion," he continued. "For example, Greek religion was dying right about the time Christ was born. Humanity was ripe for a substitute, but it took 300 years before Constantine accepted it."

"You need a great organizer," Mrs. Durant added.

"It was very important," Durant went on, "because Constantine felt that the moral code of the people needed a new basis, a new religious stimulus."

Is the rationalist position insufficient?

"For the common man," he answered. "If you tell the common man there is no God . . ."

"Then what has he?" Mrs. Durant asked.

"Then he'll fall to pieces morally. On the other hand, a man like me [Durant left the Roman Catholic Church in his early 20s] . . . I survive morally, because I retain the moral code that was taught me along with the religion, while I have discarded the religion. That's a very precarious position."

PEOPLE: *Princess Anne Gets Series Of Anonymous Phone Calls*

Police and post office officials are investigating a series of anonymous nuisance calls made to the secret home phone number of Princess Anne, Buckingham Palace officials said Monday. The calls continued after the number was changed at the house where Princess Anne and her husband Capt. Mark Phillips live at Sandhurst military academy. Buckingham Palace denied that the calls were obscene, adding that the princess had not taken any of the calls herself.

* * *

Lydia Masterkova, 48, who played a major part last fall in an outdoor art exhibition broken up by Soviet police, has applied to leave the Soviet Union for the United States. She said that emigration officials had accepted documents from her and her son, **Igor**, 26, and that she is waiting for official sanction. Another prominent "unofficial" artist, **Ernst Neizvestny**, had his application to emigrate turned down last month.

* * *

Two Manhattan stockholders have filed suits contending that billionaire **Howard Hughes** is dead. If Hughes doesn't surface in response to their suit, **Victor and Ellen Kurtz**, minority stockholders of Air Liquidation Co., formerly known as Air West, Inc., intend to ask the court to appoint an administrator for his estate. "You're kidding," was the only comment from Hughes's New York attorney. The Kurtzes contend that Hughes and some of his associates deliberatedly depressed the price of stock in Air West to make the sale of the airline to Hughes more attractive to stockholders and eliminate opposition to the sale. **Walton Bader**, attorney for the Kurtzes, said conspiracy is the issue and "without Hughes, how can you prove a conspiracy?"

* * *

Sunday night Miss Ohio, 17-year-old **Annelise Ilschenko**, won the right to represent the United States in the Miss World contest in London in November. But feminist protests outside the auditorium in Springfield, Mass., were sufficiently vehement to keep many people, including entertainer **Sammy Davis jr.**, out. "Being a member of the oppressed class myself, I cannot transcend their oppression," Davis told reporters. "I have a moral obligation. If they feel strongly against what is happening inside, I have to respect." Davis was to have co-hosted the event. The show went on without him as actor **George Hamilton** and comedian **Bob Hope** filled in the gap.

* * *

Keith Richard of the Rolling Stones has forfeited a $163.50 bond by failing to appear in a Fordyce, Ark., court on charges of reckless driving. A second charge of carrying a weapon was dismissed by the judge. The weapon charge was filed when police spotted a hunting knife on the seat of Richard's rented car when he was stopped July 4 for reckless driving.

* * *

Ron Ziegler, once Richard Nixon's press secretary, has been named manager of international services for a New York firm of consulting engineers, Syska & Hennessy. Executive vice-president **Arnold Windt** said Ziegler would be based in Washington and have "extensive responsibilities for our work in the Middle East."

* * *

The parents of fugitive newspaper heiress **Patricia Hearst** have been named trustees of her estate by a San Francisco judge. The order gives **Randolph Hearst** and his wife **Catherine** authority to take care of an estate "known to be in excess of $60,000."

SAMUEL JUSTICE.



Annelise Ilschenko



Sammy Davis jr.
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